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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

BRITISH-AMERICAN DISCORD

A FIRST-CLASS FIST-FIGHT is said to have occurred between an American and a British regiment soon after our first troops landed on French soil—after which the two forces fought the Germans with the greatest good will, harmony, and success. Now a slight note of discord seems to be marring the music of British-American amity, and it is worth while examining it frankly and fully to see if any more fisticuffs are in prospect. A careful search of our newspaper press, it must be recorded, fails to reveal any anti-British feeling outside of the Hearst publications. It is true that cable reports from England have shown a fear there that President Wilson might be too easy with Germany at the peace table and a bit too impractical in his "free-sea" idea, but the great bulk of opinion over there, too, has been strongly for the very firmest friendship between the two peoples. It is the Germans, says a Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, who "believe they can play off President Wilson and the United States against England." And our State Department intimates that, despite the overthrow of the Imperial German Government, a subsidized and official German propaganda is still being carried on to exaggerate and augment every possible cause of discord between this country and Great Britain.

It is hard to put the finger on any concrete expressions of a disharmony that has to be often read between the lines, but one manifestation of it appeared when Mr. P. W. Wilson, New York correspondent of the London *Daily News*, was asked to address the League of Small and Subject Nationalities recently in New York City. His first words were, "I am an Englishman," and he says he could feel the audience chill toward him as he uttered them. Hisses followed when he went on to express a hope for cordial relations between Britain and America. He soon discovered that the object of the meeting was to ask President Wilson to help secure independence for Ireland, India, and Egypt from the British Crown, or, as Mr. Wilson puts it, "to break up and distribute the British Empire," which was, "incidentally, one of the objects for which Germany risked everything when she went into the war." And this British correspondent goes on to say in the New York *Tribune:*

"Over all such matters Britain has no secrets from America, and in working out the future of what is somewhat inaccurately called our empire we shall owe much to American influence, which has already made itself felt among those who drafted the constitutions of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. But that kind of comradeship is not what is intended by those who hissed me the other day. They want President Wilson to put Great Britain, as it were, on the stand as a culprit—which diplomatic action would, of course, create unbounded irritation without adding one atom to the happiness of a single Irishman, Indian, or Egyptian.

"While the British Empire was being broken up the destinies of all the liberated peoples in Europe would be sacrificed. The great moral influence of the United States over South America would be shattered. And a world where already something very like anarchy spreads from the Rhine to the Pacific Ocean would be thrown into one vast melting-pot."

Mr. Wilson also reminds us that the ink was not dry on the armistice before, in certain sections of the American press, "the important question of the freedom of the seas was made the occasion for violent twisting of the lion's tail." And still other ominous rumblings from the vestibule of the Peace Conference are to the effect that "old-fashioned European diplomacy" on the part of the Allies, and especially England, is planning to wreck President Wilson's dream of a league of nations to insure peace. But at this point we find we have influential friends who are arguing our case to the British people. Viscount Grey, formerly Britain's Foreign Secretary, is assuring them that no great difficulty will be experienced at the Peace Conference in reaching an agreement on all questions relating to navigation and commerce on the high seas. As we read in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"Lord Grey reminded his auditors that the freedom of the seas is not a German idea at all, but an American idea, and, further, that it is not new. Benjamin Franklin was the first American Minister to urge it in Europe. Since Franklin's day every American President has urged it. Mr. Wilson has given no clear, precise definition of the phrase 'freedom of the seas,' but American definitions are known and available, and there is no reason to think that President Wilson has a brand-new one in his mind.

"Lord Grey rightly pointed out that America will not stultify itself by demanding the abolition of the right of search, or the right to blockade enemy ports, or the right to forbid the transportation of contraband to open neutral ports. Mr. Wilson can not assume a position that will inevitably reflect dishonor on the policies and practises of his own country.

"What, then, is the old American idea? This—that private property at sea, like private property on land, should be exempt from seizure or destruction; that international law should more carefully regulate the right of search and the right of blockade, and that from time to time the nations through appropriate action should determine what may and what may not be declared contraband of war. These matters have nothing to do with the size of naval establishments, with reduction in naval budgets, or with limitation of armaments.

"Britain may accept the American idea of freedom of the seas without dismantling a single war-vessel or reducing its naval budget by a single penny. Is Britain prepared to concede the principle of immunity for private property—not contraband—at sea and suitably limit the right of blockade? Two years ago Lord Grey intimated that Britain was prepared to make important concessions to the American idea. What Britain's position is to-day will have to be disclosed before the world can know absolutely whether freedom of the seas reasonably interpreted and the larger benefits of a league of nations to maintain a peace of justice can be brought into adjustment with that position."

The "freedom of the seas," cables Clinton W. Gilbert, a Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, is "the only big point at issue between England and America." Mr. Gilbert

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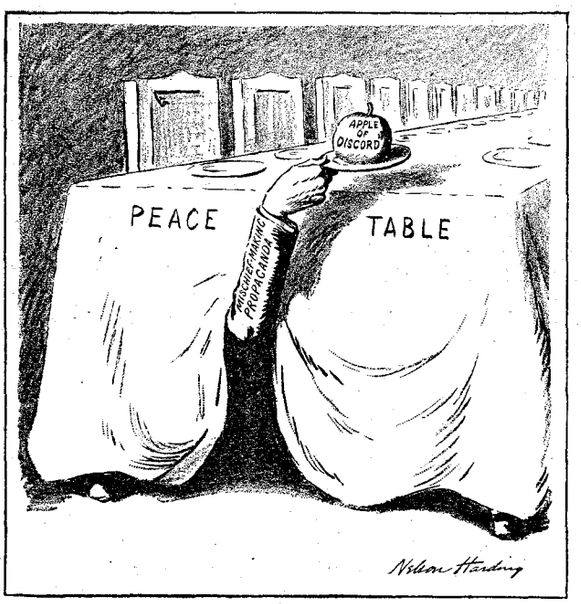
quotes the London *Times* as saying that "an island Power is at an intolerable disadvantage in war of not being at liberty to stop completely the enemy's traffic overseas," and he continues:

"*The Times*, a strong advocate of a league of nations, thus presents the real issue between the two nations as a question of



THE UNDER-HAND.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

applying marine blockade, like the recent English blockade of Germany, in future wars. England has always upheld this right as essential to her security. America has always opposed such a blockade, altho in war the United States has often acted inconsistently with her own position on this subject. Thus the freedom of the seas as an issue is one of long standing.

"If President Wilson's plan prevails a blockade could only be ordered by the League of Nations. England thus would apparently sacrifice her one means of defense. Advocates of President Wilson's position point out that England's sacrifice would be much more apparent than real.

"If the League of Nations is really workable, the league actually will keep peace on the seas. If the league failed the world would naturally revert to the present practise.

"Big navies will be retained. The United States's own program favors that plan. If the League of Nations fails, England would still have the biggest navy in the world, or, at least, a navy equaling that of America. She would be just where she would be if no league were attempted.

"England, having the largest navy afloat, would have to pursue the course she actially did in blockading Germany. No course restricting England's capacity to become at once master of the seas, if the league should break down, would be proposed to the Peace Conference or considered by it. This is the view some of President Wilson's friends here hold."

As to the League of Nations, President Wilson himself assured us that that will not be a cause of discord at the peace table when he said to American soldiers near Chaumont, France, on Christmas day:

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles laid down there will be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good; make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice."

And the President declared in an earlier talk with the Paris representative of the London *Times* that "it is essential for the future peace of the world that there should be the frankest cooperation and most generous understanding between the two English-speaking democracies."

Turning now to the American press, we find the following practical comment in the Houston *Post:*

"The United States has nothing to fear of Great Britain's naval power. The chances of war between the two English-speaking peoples have been growing more and more remote, and surely what has happened during the past four years has reduced those chances almost to the realm of impossibility.

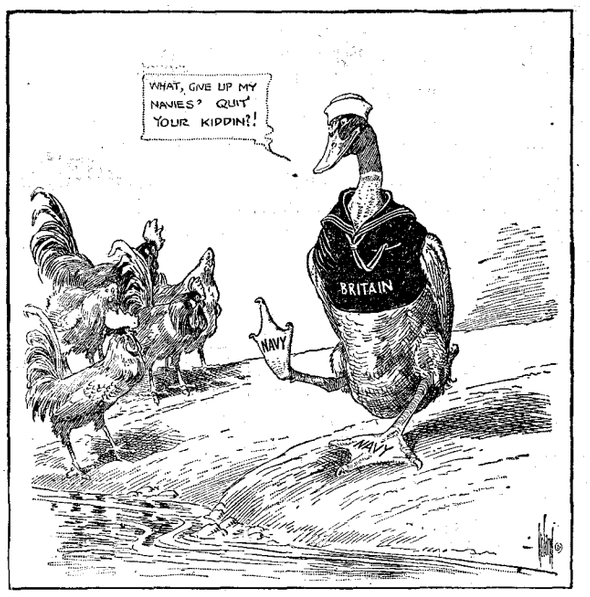
"For some excited theorist to advance the suggestion, immediately after each nation has finished saving the other's life, that Great Britain must be disarmed at once in order to safeguard our future is equivalent to charging that the leadership of each nation is made up of more hopeless cases of mental delinquency than are to be found in its institutions for the care of the insane.

"The British Fleet didn't disturb us so much during our wars with Great Britain. It was a comforting assurance to us in 1898, when a German admiral was unfriendly and old Chichester told Dewey in Manila Bay that he was there.

"And in the dark days which have just ended nothing contributed more to our feeling of security as we of America retired to sleep at night than the knowledge that the Union Jack floated from the masts of more than a thousand ships and that the decks below, bristling with innumerable guns, were cleared for action."

"In any forecasting of the future which has realities for its starting-point," agrees the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "the conclusion is unavoidable that the destiny of the world will to a very large extent depend on the cooperation of the United States and the British Empire." And this far-Western paper goes on to discuss the relations of these two great nations in a striking editorial, which we quote at length:

"There may be some to whom this prospect is not altogether pleasing, but if this future be faced from the view-point of Americanism, undiluted by any other nationalism, it can not be other than reassuring. This world-predominance of the two great English-speaking peoples may not be due to their superior intelligence or their superior morality. In fact, there is reason to believe that in sheer intellectuality the French surpass either one of us. And certainly they nor the Italians are behind us in courage or morality. But the combination of our population, our wealth, our geographical location, our identity of language, our common culture, and the parallel trend of our political thought



NOTHING DOING!

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

must give actual advantages that can not be balanced by any other combination of peoples.

"This union, whether formal or informal, whether recognized or not, will exist in fact and for reasons beyond our control. The political development of the world, as well as the economic and cultural, has made this an evolutionary necessity. Nothing can prevent the two branches of the English-speaking peoples from thinking the same thoughts about the fundamentals of

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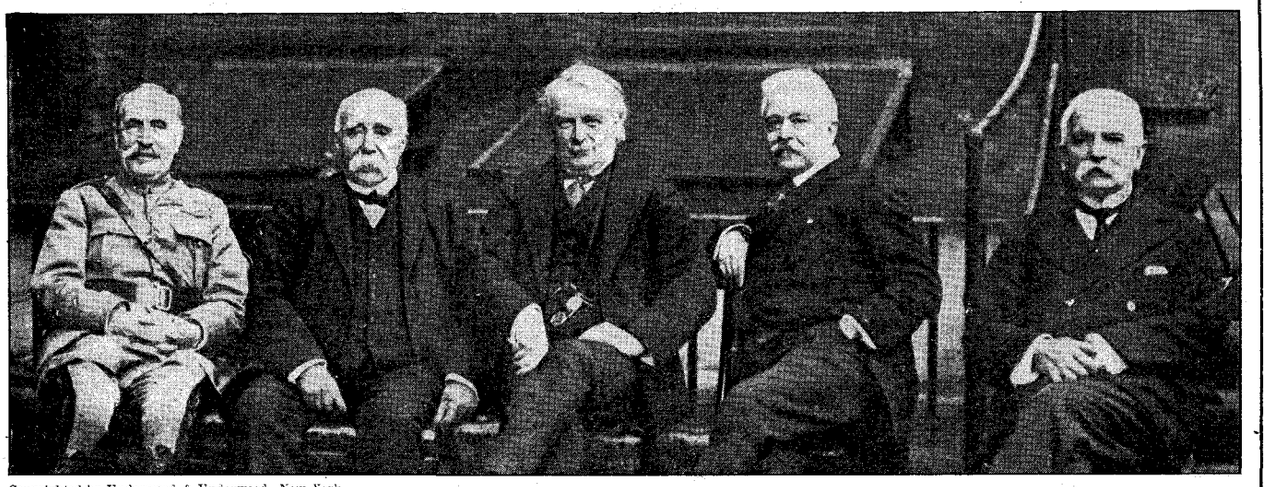

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THERE IS NO "DIFFERENCE OF PRINCIPLE OR OF FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE" BETWEEN THEM AND OUR PRESIDENT.

These chief peacemakers for the Allies, whose essential agreement with his ideals has been announced by President Wilson, are, from the reader's left to right: Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau, of France; Premier Lloyd George, of England; and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy.

existence, and, thinking the same thoughts, we are certain to come to the same conclusions. Nothing can prevent our having the same ideals, nothing can prevent a facility for understanding each other that is not present in intercourse with other nations. All this has nothing to do with the 'blood is thicker than water' theory, for our blood relationship is rather weak. It is based on forces more powerful and more permanent than consanguinity, temporary affection, or 'brothers in arms' sentimentality. It is based on the law of self-preservation, operating along the lines of least resistance.

"No one would say that the United States and Great Britain are to get along like heavenly twins; that they will not have disagreements, conflicts of national interests; that there will not be competition between them as nations and as individuals. Neither people is going to surrender its independence, nor give way on any of its rights, nor embark upon any Alphonse-and-Gaston career of international relations. But between the two great democratic peoples there will henceforth exist a feeling of mutual trust and mutual reliance that will make any serious difference of opinion inconceivable.

"And, whatever comes of the League of Nations, there will always be this practical fact for the world to consider: that, without the sanction of the two great democracies, the world-peace can not be lightly broken. We have both participated in a war at a distance. Germany scoffed at the 'contemptible little army' as well as at 'the fool Yankees.' Never will another nation or combination of nations make that mistake. While the British Navy held the seas open, American shipyards outbuilt the submarine. Never will that fact be forgotten.

"World peace lies with these two democracies, between whom no formal alliance is necessary, for the simple reason that any division would be suicidal. We can and will compete for world trade; we can pit our industrial and scientific skill against each other, knowing that we are competing with men who play fair and who know how to lose as well as to win, and who believe that certain things 'aren't done.' The whole secret lies in the 'playing fair.' As long as nations play fair their varying successes will tend to equalize each other; one will not grow dangerously great while another shrinks to weakness. Any world-trade competition between the British Empire and the United States will not result in the enrichment of one and the impoverishment of the other. One will gain here, the other there, and both will prosper as have Canada and the United States.

"We can gaze with equanimity on England's great Navy, knowing that the democratic people of the British Empire will never use that Navy wrongly; knowing that if democracy means anything it means that that Navy will guarantee the freedom of the seas. In the like manner the British Empire may look on our Navy, second only to its own and by no means limited to a secondary place. The safeguard is in democracy, a democracy that has kept the two peoples at peace for over a hundred years, that brought them together at Armageddon, and will hold them stedfast friends for the future. And with this friendship will rest the peace of the world."

In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Frank H. Simonds reminds us that "during the past year two great and memorable reconciliations in the English-speaking family have taken place":

"On the fields of France and Belgium and against a common foe men of what we once called the North and South have fought side by side, and with them have fought men of the British Isles and the overseas dominions. The memories of 1861 and of 1775 have given way to the fact of 1918; the British have claimed a share in the glory of Washington; Lee and Lincoln have become the common heritage of all Americans."

"With a different set of experiences and traditions and different problems of environment, there are differences between Britons and Americans; but there are more similarities of temperament and outlook," remarks the Newark *News*, which goes on to say:

"We can get along together, work together, with common purposes and aims. If we are sensible, we will forget the petty things that have kept us more or less at arm's length and take advantage of the present opportunity to strengthen friendship and join hands to do the big things we have to do in the world.

"The British have their faults; so have we. Each of us has something to give the other and something to learn from him, just as we both have something to give France, Belgium, and Italy, and something to take from them. We are not speaking of material things, but of the spiritual things of the soul, and the soul of Britain, which has as many spots on it as our own, is sane, wholesome, and vigorous and a tremendous power for good in the world.

"It is something so big and valuable that in respecting it we respect ourselves. Between this soul and ours there is an affinity that ought to draw us together in sober determination to work together for the great things of peace as we have worked together for the great things of the war.

"We do not have to be fretted with the problem of who is boss. If Britain is right, she is boss; if we are right, we are boss. Right can rule when we deal with her. If we both are right we know no boss."

And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"Men with an eye to pierce to things behind names know that England is in some ways more democratic than the United States. Her Government responds more quickly to the breathings of popular demand. There are, of course, distinctions to be made. The English themselves make them. It was an Englishman who, after long and intimate contact with our troops in France, wrote that while there was more liberty in England, there was more equality in America, and more fraternity in France. Once let English freedom and American equality meet and blend, and you have an amalgam that can be offered as a blessing to all peoples in this day of great dissolutions and rebuildings."

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HOG ISLAND'S LOST MILLIONS

NEARLY THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS seems to have been sunk in the mud of Hog Island without leaving a trace. To the men responsible "the question of cost was of minor importance," but to others perhaps less used to spending millions there seemed to be something scandalous about the rapidity with which the money was going for so many months with so little to show for it. Suspicions of carelessness, extravagance, or worse at the great Delaware River shipbuilding plant have long been rife. Not long ago an angry United States Senator called the whole place a mass of robbery and graft, the chairman of the Shipping Board confest to misgivings that there were "serious disorganization and negligence," and President Wilson with more than ordinary sternness ordered a searching inquiry. The investigators, whose report completed last September is now made public, tell us that there is not the slightest evidence of criminality. But the Baltimore *News* gathers from the report that "waste and extravagance were raised to the *n*th power." "Uncle Sam has no money to waste," declares the New York *Times* in calling for deeper and more merciless probings. The Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* quite agrees with this and asserts that "carelessness with other people's money should not be a matter of light consideration." Even carelessness, it says, "may be criminal; in many cases it is criminal." And then, the Newark *News* adds, the public will have some curiosity about delays as well as about wastes; it will want to know, for instance, why but two ships have been delivered by the Hog Island builders "in place of the fifty contemplated within this year's program."

But to other newspapers, notably the New York *Tribune* and *Globe*, and *The Press* and *Inquirer* in Philadelphia, all of them Republican, and therefore not inclined to exonerate a Democratic Administration, it seems that the Hog Island report is a well-merited vindication, and that we ought to forget about poor guesswork in making estimates and even extreme free-handedness in spending public funds, in our gratitude for the great engineering accomplishments at Hog Island. The Indianapolis *Star* insists that before the war ended time and not money was the great factor to be considered in such work as shipyard construction. At Hog Island "money undoubtedly was squandered, but if it was not maliciously wasted or deliberately stolen, the people will not be seriously concerned about the cost to them." *The Star* has no doubt that a large proportion of the money expended at Hog Island "could have been saved if those in charge had had time to probe each item of cost, but that was not practicable to the extent that we shall expect supervision now." For instance, "many men were hired at high wages who probably have rendered little service for what they received from the Government, but if they were helping in any degree, they were needed during the emergency." After all, concludes *The Star*, "the excess in cost of the yards might as well be charged up to profit and loss and forgotten, if the fact has been established that there was no criminal gouging of the public." The report of the Hog Island investigators states that prior to last February the yard, "superficially at least," would impress any one as an "organized riot," a "tangled mass," or a "state of chaos." "Quite likely," comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—

"Considering that on October 1 of last year the place was a swamp; that the following months were the most severe in the memory of the Weather Bureau; that men worked up to their waists in freezing water, and that the transportation system of the country was in a frightful condition, it was not at all singular that on February 1 there was something approaching a 'state of chaos.' But that state was worked out of and a perfect system was in operation long ago."

While the New York *Tribune* has never forgotten that it is the right and bounden duty of a Republican newspaper to criticize the acts of a Democratic Administration, it has persistently defended the aircraft producers and the Hog Island ship-builders against their detractors. In commenting on the publication of the Hog Island report, it notes the fact that the Hog Island yard cost about twice as much as even the revised estimates This, after all, is the main charge against a concern whose officials declare in rebuttal that these estimates in the nature of the case could be nothing but guesswork, that the scope of the plant was almost doubled after the original plans were made, and that the cost of the work was not greater than in other yards. *The Tribune* would add that "the whole work was under the closest governmental supervision, and that all contracts, purchases, and payments had to have the Government's approval." Two-thirds of the $55,000,000—the entire cost, less recent additions to the project—was spent, according to *The Tribune*, for materials for construction purchased through the Government at prices fixt by the Government. *The Tribune* continues:

"The entire outlay for labor costs was under $18,000,000, and here alone could any serious question of waste or mismanagement be raised. We know the conditions of labor in the last twelve months. To maintain a working force averaging under 30,000 men, a total of 175,000 men was hired up to last September. The tremendous wages paid were fixt by the government boards. Even to-day, a full month after the signing of the armistice, the company is able to secure only half the number of riveters required to complete the ships on schedule time, and yet it is only about ninety days late on its contracts. It has done a wonderful work, at unheard-of speed, and it would have been a miracle if, under all these adverse conditions, the cost should not have been high."

Last August Mrs. Woodrow Wilson christened the first of the Hog Island litter, the *Quistconck*. On December 22 the second Hog Island ship, the *Saccarappa*, went out on her trial trip. A New York *Tribune* reporter who was on board as this 7,500-ton fabricated ship swung out into the Delaware was imprest with the way the Hog Island yard is making good. The ships lying in varying degrees of completion in the fifty ways are "the equivalent of the full completion of more than twenty ships of 7,500 tons each." As he says:

"The Hog Island ships are not dropping into the water as fast yet as was expected, but the work is going on even faster. Two boats a week are not now coming forth, but the 'makings' of four boats a week are in sight in the great accumulation of head of material and increasing efficiency behind each of the fifty ways.

"It's the reservoirs of material and the ability of management and labor to utilize them that are giving concern to the Hog Island people just now, rather than keeping up with a schedule that may mean little in itself. When the sources are bankful there is no worr about the flow in the main stream.

"The sources of ships at Hog Island are beginning to fill up. It's the old, old story of quantity manufacture. You may make a spurt and make a little showing for a time without giving due attention to the fundamentals of quantity production, but in the end you fail. Look after the fundamentals and the volume of output will take care of itself."

The Washington *Star* understands that a large number of ships are "on the eve of being commissioned" at the Hog Island yard, "enough of them, perhaps, to justify the large scale of preparation and production." In the *Star's* opinion,

"In all likelihood the principal mistake at Hog Island was in undertaking the ship-building work on too big a scale. In the first place, there was necessary inordinate congestion of materials and workmen. Had the same equipment been distributed between half a dozen different yards better results might have been scored."

To the Brooklyn *Eagle* Hog Island stands as a "monumental illustration" of "deliberate ignoring of cost checking" and "of

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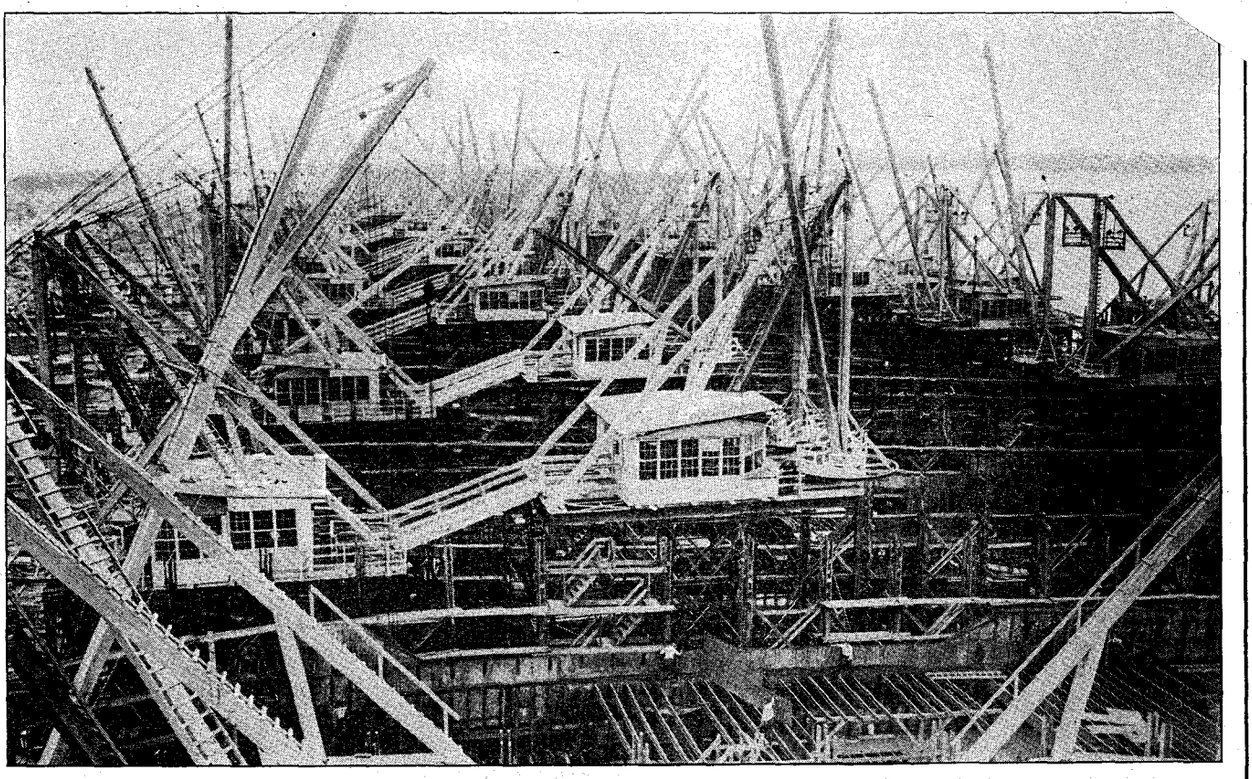

WAS THERE "AMAZING WASTE" IN THIS MAZE OF WAYS.

The fifty ways at Hog Island, our greatest shipyard, where two ships are now launched each week: in September, 1917, it was a mud bank; last February it was in a "state of chaos"; the second completed ship made its trial trip on December 22, 1918.

the demoralizing effect of the 'cost-plus' system on all considerations of economy."

The report of the Department of Justice on the Hog Island expenditures was turned in on September 21 and given to the public on December 20. The investigators have no fault to find on the score of accomplishment. On September 13, 1917, "Hog Island was 846 acres of swampy marsh-land, eight miles from Philadelphia, and without railroad transportation facilities." A year later it was "a complete industrial city of 30,000 men, served by two trunk lines of railroad, with eighty miles of yard trackage of its own, with its own water-works, filtration plant, sewage-disposal plant, fire protection and police systems, with fully equipped shipways, shops, warehouses, engineering, administrative and welfare buildings, and equipped to deliver to the Government two completed 7,500-ton steel cargo vessels each week." The yard at present seems to the investigators to be "well ordered and devised," and "the agent has substantially complied with its contract in regard to the dates for the launching of the vessels."

According to the original contract, the American International Corporation (with Stone and Webster and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation jointly interested), agreed to build a shipyard of fifty ways and to construct fifty or more million-dollar steel cargo-ships with a compensation based on the cost of the ships with premiums for speed and economy and penalties for delays or increased cost. The company's profits under this arrangement would be somewhere between nine and fourteen million dollars. The first estimate of the cost of the yard was $21,000,000. In November, 1917, the estimate was raised to $27,000,000. The probable final total cost, it is now learned, will be $64,000,000, $9,000,000 of which, however, is due to additional orders from the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Making all allowance for unfavorable weather conditions, railroad congestion, and labor difficulties, and without minimizing "the boldness of the plan of the agent and the courage and success of the undertaking," the investigators declare themselves "not able to find affirmatively that the agent has satisfactorily accounted in the hearings before us for the reasonable necessity for the expenditure of so large a sum of money in the construction of the plant." Prior to February 1, when Admiral Bowles was sent to take charge of the yard, "there existed at Hog Island a condition which superficially at least would impress any one as an 'organized riot,' a 'tangled mass,' or a 'state of chaos.'" One serious piece of miscalculation was the ordering of thousands of car-loads of materials before there were facilities at Hog Island to handle the freight; this resulted in serious railroad congestion around Philadelphia. Technical advisers of the investigators are quoted as calling attention to the fact that "the total cost of the Hog Island plant will approximate $1,100,000 per slip, as compared with $699,000 for Bristol and $390,000 for Newark Bay." Differences in the plants are held to be not sufficient to account for the difference in cost per slip.

The investigators find at Hog Island absolutely no indication of criminality; "no fraud or secret profits on the part of the officials of either the agent or the Fleet Corporation has been established." The report recommends that the question as to the propriety of expenditures made at Hog Island be laid before a tribunal of experts, which is provided for in the contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation as a means for settling disputes.

A letter written by President Charles A. Stone, of the American International Corporation, declares that the report specifies no single wasteful expenditure, but merely infers that there was extravagance. Mr. Stone declares that on a fair basis of comparison it will be shown that the cost per way at Hog Island was less than at the other yards mentioned. He also declares that the original estimate was necessarily mere guesswork, as the agents had no precedents to guide them. The difference between the original and the final cost he considers fully explained

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by the fact that "the scope of the yard was increased at least fifty per cent." after the original estimate was made, and that "as the work progressed, the cost more than doubled both in labor and materials." Mr. Stone is absolutely certain that while the yard "was necessarily costly, as a war-measure, there was nothing in the cost not justified by the situation." He is equally certain that the great undertaking at Hog Island will eventually be considered not deserving of criticism, but "really one of the greatest engineering feats of the age."

A NEW WEAPON AGAINST CHILD LABOR

THE NATION has set its face against the industrial exploitation of its children, and this determination, reflected in the Federal Anti-Child Labor Law of 1916, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, again finds expression in a Senate amendment to the Revenue Bill placing an extra tax of 10 per cent. on profits made from child labor. The main purpose of this amendment, declares Senator Lodge, is not to raise more revenue, but "to stop a very great evil." "I am frank to say that it will result in the non-employment of child labor," admits Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, joint author of the amendment with Senators Kenyon, of Iowa, and Pomerene, of Ohio. The Senate approved this new weapon against child labor by a vote of 50 to 12, the opposition coming almost entirely from representatives of the Southern cotton-milling States, although the Southern papers in the main, and therefore presumably the Southern people, are in accord with the rest of the country in demanding protection for the child in industry. The Senatorial opposition took the ground that the new attack on child labor, like the 1916 attempt to reach it through the regulation of interstate commerce, was unconstitutional and an invasion of State rights. With this contention the New York *World* takes issue as follows:

"The regularity of this method of dealing with wrong otherwise invincible has been established in the case of State bank-notes and imitation butter. As to its application to child labor we can see no objection except that the proposed Federal tax is too small. Ten per cent. on the value of the products of enslaved childhood is not enough to emancipate the youth of the South or to curb the greed of its employers or to correct the depraved public sentiment against which the levy is aimed."

Recalling Chief Justice Marshall's dictum, "the power to tax is the power to destroy," the El Paso *Times* remarks:

"It might not be wrong for those humanely inclined, and those who have studied the question seriously and without prejudice, to destroy by taxation a situation which makes the child laborer the father of the man without a job, or with only a poorly paid job; for it has been conclusively proved that a common result of child labor is unemployment and poverty later in life, with discontent and rebellion as their natural consequences.

"The child laborer should be protected."

The constitutionality of the amendment is also defended in a statement issued by the National Child Labor Committee, in which we read:

"The taxing power of the Federal Government is subject to no limitations except those distinctly named in the constitution. No export tax can be levied and direct taxes must be levied in conformity with the rule of proportionality, while indirect taxes must be uniform. A tax on child-labor products (because of the mode of production) would be an excise or indirect tax. The Supreme Court has interpreted uniformity as meaning geographical uniformity—the same rate must apply everywhere on the same products."

There is a strong popular demand for a Federal child-labor law that will stand the test of the court, declares the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that the Senate's indirect method of dealing with the problem "is at least morally defensible." Says the Philadelphia paper:

"The importance of protecting children from economic exploitation injurious to their physical and moral welfare is beyond dispute; many States have laws to this end. It was to make such laws uniform that the Federal child-labor bill was passed—a measure which was unfortunately found to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Whether a new bill meeting the objections could be drawn or not it might be difficult to say. But the attitude of some of the Southern States on the subject is such that there seems to be little present hope of achieving the same end by State legislation. The amendment to the revenue bill, which was bitterly opposed by twelve Southern Senators, is of course an attempt to whip the devil around the stump. The main argument against it is similar to the argument against legislative riders. It is making a revenue bill the vehicle for social legislation. Yet it is quite possible that there is no constitutional obstacle to the use of the taxing power to discriminate against profits to which public sentiment as a whole is antagonistic."

In North Carolina, where opposition to antichild-labor legislation has been particularly strong, we find the Raleigh *News and Observer* welcoming what it calls a new and better point of view on the part of the advocates of such legislation. To quote this paper from a State in some of whose cotton-mills children between six and ten were found working eleven hours a day:

"What is that new and more comprehensive point of view?

"It is this: That the State in its organized capacity and society at large are deeply, fundamentally, and everlastingly interested in everything affecting child life, and that we can no longer put off the duty—nay, the necessity—of providing an environment conducive to the physical, mental, and moral development of the young—of all the children.

"Approaching the subject from this point, we behold at once the fact that this is an educational problem, and hence the significant thing is not so much the fact that the child is at work, but that he is not at school at the only period of his life when he has the chance. Here we stumble upon the answer heretofore thought sufficient to keep him at work—that he had better be at work than running wild—and that was true.

"But here is the great new idea that we are coming to now: The child should be neither at work nor running wild, but at school while the school is open and at proper employment and recreation while the school is not open. Are our educators sufficiently alive to the great fact of the shortcomings of the schools, their lack of efficiency in reaching the real life and development of the children, their inability to touch the child out of school and to link up with his full needs? Here we are attempting no criticism of the schools; their inadequacies are but the reflection of the public's lack of understanding and interest. But the public is ready to be led, to be shown, to be educated itself, and to respond when shown.

"So we have traveled far in our thinking on child labor. No longer is it a criticism merely of children working in mills; it is the turning on of the *x*-ray to all the new, the complex, the difficult, and the dangerous conditions, the shortcomings, the lack of foresight, the lack of preparation to handle and meet the needs, affecting the children of democracy—at once its most precious and hopeful yet dangerous asset.

"Let us join hands now with those who would work in the new and greater spirit and appropriate with definite plans of action the profound truth that after all the one thing that our State, in common with America, lacks, is an educational system ample enough to evolve in every boy and girl the true principles of that character which is the sole guaranty of the future of the individual and of society as well."

The Lenroot-Kenyon-Pomerene amendment is thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World:*

"It provides that those who employ child labor 'shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per cent. of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

"The tax is levied on any quarry or mine where children under sixteen years of age work, or on any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen work, or where children between fourteen and sixteen have been permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week."

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WILL THE SOLDIER FARM?

WILL OUR FIGHTING MEN take to farming? is the question asked by various editors as they note in the annual report of Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that he urges once more his project that demobilized men should have the opportunity of buying farms on easy payments. Economically the plan is considered, by those who favor it, as a solution of two problems, the problem of the men who come home without occupation and the problem of the vast unreclaimed territory in various States that may be made profitable through cultivation. Of all the proposals that have been put forward to assist returned soldiers, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, this is perhaps the "most definite and comprehensive," and it must prove "beneficial to the nation as well as to the individual soldier." The reclamation of thousands of acres of land, according to *The Tribune*, in a sense is "comparable to the annexation of large areas of new territory." But of greater importance is the possibility it affords of "giving large numbers of men an independent stake in the land, thus checking the unfortunate movement toward the cities and promoting that national stability which must have a prosperous country population for its chief foundation." Yet this journal and others are careful to point out that the project will not only require large initial appropriations, but also "careful planning and capable administration." The Pittsburg *Sun* and other journals recommend that we ought not to wait until our returning soldiers have arrived before passing necessary laws and beginning Federal undertakings to make life on the farm "interesting if not enticing," and the Chicago *Daily News* notes that Mr. Lane recommends nothing more at this time than an appropriation for one or more of the large irrigation and drainage plans for which government surveys are already in an advanced state, and we read:

OH, LADY! LADY!
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"Experience would suggest modifications of the broad program. It would demonstrate its value of the reverse. The ultimate cost need not be determined at this time. Congress will have control of the matter and will spend no more than it may deem wise and economical.

"What is the alternative? Pensions? Political discontent? Mr. Lane is emphatically right in affirming that the possession of a bit of soil 'makes for a stronger, better citizenship,' and 'gives birth to loyalties that are essential to national life and a healthy home life.'"

The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* reminds us that there are two opinions as to whether the returning soldiers will flock to the farms in large numbers once they are out of khaki, and adds:

"One is that the agricultural type of life will appeal so strongly to the mustered-out fighting men that the greatest problem will be to provide them with land enough on easy enough terms. It is pointed out that one of the great features of the reconstruction period after the Civil War was the rush of ex-soldiers to take up land in the West, and it is further contended that following a period of vigorous outdoor life in camp and in the field our men will have no inclination to return to the close and sedentary conditions of office and factory work.

"On the other hand, the argument is made that the soldiers have had a great sufficiency of outdoor life, enough to last them the rest of their lives, and that what they really want is an opportunity to get back to white collars, short hours, and a prevalent atmosphere of polite society. 'Most of the soldiers,' says one overseas investigator, 'have a well-defined longing to go back to the jobs they left, which look very good to them now.' According to his theory, if a soldier was a farmer before he enlisted he will have a back-to-the-farm tendency, while the office worker will go back to his desk and the salesman to his samples. On this basis the farm will receive only about 25 per cent. of the Army.

"Acting on the assumption that neither of the two theories is entirely correct, the vocational training branch of the Army educational commission has organized an overseas 'khaki college,' to give scientific agricultural training to soldiers who are interested in farming. Experts from the United States will go over to be teachers, and courses will be given while our soldiers are marking time in France and Germany, waiting for peace and demobilization."

Skeptics express the conviction that the trend of interest in the United States has been steadily away from the farms and toward the large cities, notes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, but "whether this is a fact or not, so far as recent years are concerned, is not clearly established," yet—

"It is a fact, however, that before the United States entered the war farm life had been attracting more and more people away from the cities, due in large part to the extension to the rural sections of many of the conveniences of city life, including telephones, electric lights, good roads, moving-picture theaters, etc. Farmers more and more had been taking to automobiles, and close bonds of interest had been established generally with city folk."

With eggs ruling at from sixty to eighty cents a dozen and hogs worth almost their weight in silver bullion, remarks the San Diego *Union*, the business of farming is fairly prosperous, but—

"The soldier who left the farm to fight in the trenches remembers what a long period of privation and disappointment preceded this agricultural opulence, and the soldier who knows nothing of farming is probably aware that only 'war-conditions' are responsible for the existing general prosperity in the farming districts. . . . Moreover, there is a hint of paternalism in the proposition which does not appeal to the average American, schooled as he is in the notion that he ought to be allowed to choose his own method of livelihood upon his own judgment as to desire and ability."

Apart from the question whether the majority of soldiers will be disposed to take up farming, there is the interesting fact of what the Government has to offer them. The public lands are not all gone, says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, tho 160-acre tracts can on longer be given to homesteaders to be developed without help or hindrance from the Government, and it proceeds:

"Between Washington and New Orleans there are 40,000,000 acres of unused lands. There are 80,000,000 acres of swamp and periodically overflowed land that may be reclaimed in the United States, of which 529,000 acres are unused lands. There are 80,000,000 acres of arid land in the West for which water is available. There are no less than 228,000,000 acres of cut-over and logged-off timber-land lying largely east of the Mississippi, which is unused and unproductive, and which may be either cultivated or reforested. We have available for agriculture by drainage irrigation or clearing no less than 200,000,000 acres suitable for agriculture."

Mr. Lane would spend all money necessary, this Syracuse

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daily goes on to say, and $500,000,000 is "not too much" in irrigation and drainage to make homes for soldier-farmers, lending them all the money they need, to be repaid in instalments, and it quotes from the Secretary's report as follows:

"England is planning in the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling for housing and land schemes. Canada with less than 7,000,000 people is offering to each man 160 acres of land and $2,500 with which to improve it. Surely the United States, which has escaped with so slight a comparative loss in life, will not do less."

While for the most part the methods of other nations in mobilizing armies on the land do not appear to be applicable to this country, we learn from the St. Louis *Republic* that the similarities between the United States and the Dominion of Canada make the Canadian experience instructive. We read:

"Wherever the Government of the Dominion possesses land in any of the Provinces that land is already subject to entry in 160-acre parcels, as homestead lands are in this country, but in behalf of the soldier the Government doubles the amount of land that may be taken, offers loans, upon sufficient security, including the land, up to $2,500, and also agricultural instruction in training stations. The Government cooperates with the Provinces in settling soldiers on land where land belonging to the Provinces is taken.

"Under this plan application for 28,000 acres were filed within one week after the Canadian law went into effect, and in two weeks loans amounting to more than $690,000 had been approved.

"The Federal Government in this country could follow the example of the Dominion Government in Canada in both of its enterprises. So far as the Government has valuable land it could be offered, and where the States offer to furnish land for sale at reasonable rates the Government could lend on that land and give the soldier a long term—say, twenty years—in which to pay, as has been done in the Dominion. . . . . .

"Of course, this summary of what the general Government . . has done is not sufficiently full to give a complete idea of what has been accomplished or of the plan. It is intended largely to contrast with what has not been done in this country. Secretary Lane began his agitation in favor of a plan for settling soldiers on the land shortly after the United States entered the war, but the war itself proved so engrossing that Congress as yet has passed no legislation. Nor, so far as *The Republic* can learn, have any of the States acted."

The Houston *Chronicle* considers Secretary Lane's plan for the homesteading of returned soldiers as providing "not only a sensible way in which to relieve a temporarily congested labor situation, but as laying the foundation for what can and should be made a permanent program of constructive development." It is surprizing, when one realizes it, this Texas journal reminds us, how much perfectly good land in this country is still idle, especially in some of the older States, as New York, where there are something more than 5,000,000 acres waiting to be tilled and homesteaded. All in all, the plan of Secretary Lane seems "wise in foresight and practical in its immediate application," according to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which believes that the project will secure the hearty cooperation of all the States. On this point the Macon *Telegraph* expresses an opinion that is heard from the press in various sections of the country, when it says that "the States should at once set in motion machinery to see to it the land made available for soldier settlement is the land that will yield rewards to labor and toil."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

How about Hibernia Irredenta?—*Chicago Tribune.*

Holland is convinced that a Big Bill is a liability.—*Columbia Record.*

The Huns expect us to go without bread so they can have cake.—*Worcester Gazette.*

Bielaski is merely showing us how many geese can be caught by the propaganda.—*Columbia Record.*

Germany needed none of her well-known dyes to make the flag that she finally hoisted.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Germany acts as if she meant to rely on the plea of insanity when finally arraigned in court.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

"You are still unbeaten," Ebert is quoted as informing the Prussian Guard. Boy, page the Marines!—*New York Tribune.*

There are places in Europe where the fourteen points appear to scratch painfully.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

A Bolshevist is a man who sees only the ruction in reconstruction.—*Boston Herald.*

Whatever "freedom of the seas" may mean, it will not include the privilege of ordering non-combatants into open boats 1,000 miles offshore.—*Boston Herald.*

London reports that the Huns are still working for a rift between England and America. That settles it. Whatsoever the Huns work for can't happen.—*Houston Post.*

William Hohenzollern always said that he received his crown from the Lord. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!"—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

It looks very much to us as if all the titulary bunk, gewgaws, and bull that have characterized royalty and nobility for fifty centuries will soon exist only in our fraternal orders.—*Houston Post.*

With all respect to the venerable John Burroughs, who says that the time has come for Germany to repent openly, we would suggest that repenting openly is one of the easiest things a sinner does—it is repenting inwardly that counts. We should see to it that Germany repents all the way through.—*Chicago Daily News.*

William Randolph Hearsed.—*Columbia Record.*

Taxes are heavy, but not as heavy as the crops.—*Washington Post.*

The Hohenzollerns and the cooties are sorry the war is over.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Having landed in France, President Wilson may proceed to land on Germany.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Dr. Jekyll of Berlin now has fears for the safety of his Hyde.—*The Gamecock* (University of South Carolina).

It looks as if repairedness were going to cost Germany more than preparedness did.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

But when Pershing's men come out of Germany, they will know their way back if anything happens.—*Anaconda Standard.*

The Kaiser with his 500-odd uniforms seems to be all drest up with no place to go.—*New York Telegraph.*

HOLLAND'S PREDICAMENT.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Licking war-savings stamps leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth. Try it—*Chicago Daily News.*

If William had tried half as hard to commit suicide as he endeavored to conquer the world he would have had one success to his credit.—*Indianapolis News.*

It must be a glorious thing for Grand Old Britain to reflect that in her modern history only her own kith and kin have been able to put her down for the count.—*Houston Post.*

The Baltimore *American* wants to know whether the Crown Prince renounced or not. If he did, it was a case of subtracting nothing from nothing and having nothing left.—*Houston Post.*

When we think of the inexpressibly glorious achievements of the British Army and Navy in the war for the preservation of the liberties and civilization of mankind, it makes us inexpressibly proud to have been able to put out such a gallant foe in the days we used to scrap. And when we think of the matchless gallantry of the Yankee boys who have fought so wonderfully side by side with Dixie's sons, it makes us proud that we were able to lick their fathers until we were so exhausted that we couldn't proceed with the job.—*Houston Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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THE DEJECTED HUN HOMEWARD PLODS HIS WEARY WAY.

THE DANGER-SPOT OF EUROPE

EVIDENCE IS ACCUMULATING from many sides to show that the clashing claims of the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs to the eastern shores of the Adriatic are likely to be the most acute and difficult problem that the Peace Conference will have to solve. Far-sighted European publicists have long looked forward with more or less apprehension to trouble in that quarter, and it seems as tho the Bremen *Weser Zeitung* was not far astray in the prophecy it made in December, 1916, when it wrote: "We do not think we are wrong in regarding the Adriatic question as the surest source of future discord within the ranks of the present Allies." One of the greatest living authorities on the Slav question, Prof. Bernard Pares, of King's College, London, is profoundly uneasy, and in the London *New Europe* makes a strong appeal to both the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs for moderation. He writes:

"The relations between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs are one of the pivotal problems of the war, and Italo-Jugo-Slav friendship is a necessary factor in restoring peaceful and ordered conditions in southeastern Europe. But tho it has hitherto been possible to make out a case for not probing too deeply the causes which have hampered the attainment of a complete and cordial understanding between the two peoples, it is clear that the moment has now come when only a frank recognition of the facts can save us from disastrous decisions."

The old doctrine of the "balance of power" is responsible for what is now occurring, he tells us, and in an effort to preserve it the Treaty of London in 1915 was made "in an entirely different world which three more years of war have literally blown to fragments." Concerning its provisions he says:

"The root of the whole evil lies in the secret treaty concluded on April 26, 1915, by Great Britain, France, and Russia with Italy. The main lines of this iniquitous arrangement had already leaked out soon after its conclusion, but it was not until the Bolsheviki obtained control in Petrograd that the actual text of the treaty became known; and to this day only two British newspapers—the Manchester *Guardian* and *The New Europe*—have dared to acquaint their readers with its sacred contents. The territorial concessions thus secured by Italy include, not merely southern Tyrol to the Brenner, Gorizia, Trieste, the line of the Julian Alps to near Fiume, and the whole of Istria (with the islands of Lussin and Cherso), but also the whole of northern Dalmatia, including Zara, Sebenico, and their hinterland, and even the southern islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, and Meleda. This involves the annexation of nearly three-quarters of a million Slovenes and Croats, living in compact masses and with a keenly developed national consciousness."

THE ADRIATIC PROVINCES,

Showing the territory in dispute between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

"The blame for this treaty does not rest with Italy alone," he remarks; "it is shared equally by France, Britain, and Czarist Russia. But while the other three foreign ministers who concluded it have long since fallen, Baron Sonnino still remains at his post and with usurious stubbornness seeks to hold the Allies to their bond." All Italian opinion, however, does not run with the Foreign Minister, and in a volume entitled "Italia e Jugo-Slavia" published in Florence, a group of Italian publicists have set out to combat the claims which the advanced

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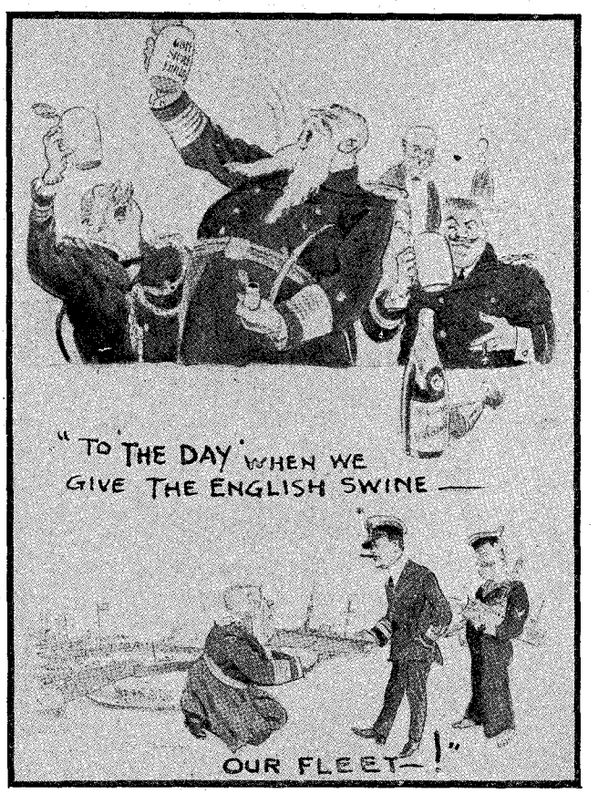
Nationalists base upon the Treaty of London. Professor Anzilotti thus emphasizes the views of the elder statesmen:

"Tho Mazzini always claimed Istria and Trieste as Italian, he readily admitted that 'from Fiume along the shores of the Adriatic to the river Boiano on the borders of Albania there stretches a belt of country in which amid the remains of our colonies the Slav element predominates.'"

In the Italian Parliament a disposition has been shown unofficially to get together, and to this end Dr. Trumbić, the president of the Jugo-Slav Committee, and Senator Torre, of the Italian Upper House, drew up, in common with a number of



TOASTED.

—*Bystander* (London).

representatives of both countries, a program of reconstruction, racial and political, in southern Europe. Of this Professor Pares remarks:

"The Torre-Trumbić agreement formed the basis of the Congress of Opprest Austrian Nationalities which met in April in the Roman Capitol, and inaugurated the political campaign of last summer which contributed so materially toward sapping the final resistance of the Dual Monarchy. The public indorsement of the agreement by the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, was generally regarded as an acceptance of the principle of revision of the London Convention; and it is an open secret that nowhere was the satisfaction at this changed policy more profound than in official American circles. Mr. Lansing, in his pronouncements in favor of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, is understood to have taken as his basis the Torre-Trumbić resolutions, as publicly indorsed by the Rome Congress. If one thing is certain at the impending Peace Conference, it is that America will decline to ratify or to be bound by the secret Treaty of London, and will express herself in favor of an arrangement following as nearly as possible the lines of ethnographic cleavage and resting upon those principles of mutual respect and friendly give-and-take which are embodied in the Torre-Trumbić resolutions."

But the situation has been made more difficult, in the view of this authority, by the Austrian armistice conditions, which generally followed the lines of the Treaty of London:

"The inclusion in the Austro-Hungarian armistice of the territorial line conceded to Italy by the London Convention—a step which has absolutely no military significance in view of the break-up of Austria-Hungary into distinct national units—has not unnaturally been regarded in all Slav circles as the affirmation of Italy's extreme territorial claim. Nor can the Jugo-Slavs be blamed for fearing lest the acceptance of these conditions by the other Allies and by America and their refusal to accede to the Zagreb Government's appeal for recognition are to be construed as an indorsement of that claim. The fact that the Italians have not even rested content with the line assigned to them by the armistice, but have pushed forward into territory to which they have no conceivable claim, has greatly increased the danger of the situation and has led the Zagreb Government to lodge a formal appeal with the Entente, demanding that Italian troops shall be replaced by British, French, and American troops on Jugo-Slav territory, lest Italy should attempt by occupation to create some kind of title of possession."

Leading journals on both sides are now using all their influence in the direction of moderation, particularly the Milan *Corriere della Sera* and the Rome *Tribuna*. In the course of a long editorial the latter paper says:

"Every Italian must desire mutual friendship and confidence between the two peoples, and for that reason we deplore excessive claims, as, for instance, those over Trieste and Istria made by certain Jugo-Slav committees. Italy is ready to meet all just claims of the Jugo-Slavs, but her good-will is changed to irritation in the face of such unwarranted pretensions. We must ask Mr. Trumbić to speak clearly. We recall the high opinion we formed of him when he was in Rome, but we are disturbed by the news that he has recently made statements regarding the questions at issue between Italy and Jugo-Slavia which are not couched in the terms of that mutual accommodation which were outlined at the Rome Congress."

On the other side the *Hrvatska Drzava* of Zagreb—as we must now call the city which we used to know as Agram—writes:

"The Italo-Jugo-Slav difference is becoming more and more pronounced. The request made by the Jugo-Slav Committee for a revision of the London Treaty is supported by America, England, and France. Even in Italy there is a powerful current having the Minister Bissolati, leader of the Socialist reformers, at its head, in favor of an *entente* with the Jugo-Slavs. The question is indisputably of great importance to us because at all events the national frontier between the Italians and ourselves must be established during the *pourparlers* of the Peace Conference. The Italians try to fix it as much as possible toward the east, while the Jugo-Slav Committee endeavors to push it back toward the west.

"This combat is the more interesting because the members of the Jugo-Slav Committee who direct it diplomatically as well as in the press are Croats from Dalmatia and Istria, and consequently men who have lived in continual contact with the Italians, becoming imbued with their culture; these are Dr. Trumbić, the Dalmatian Deputy, Dr. Trinaestic, the Istrian Deputy, and Dr. Yedlovski, the Dalmatian publicist."

While many of the leading papers in Italy urge moderation, the majority, however, stand out for the full "pound of flesh." This is particularly apparent in the Italian press of North and South America. For example, let us quote the views of the New York *Cittadino:*

"Italy, in order to hasten and help the triumph of the common cause, consented to compromise with the Jugo-Slavs regarding their rights to the Adriatic Sea. Consequently the United States Government recognized the Czecho-Slovaks of Bohemia as a belligerent nation and sanctioned the right to freedom of their young Southern brethren, the Jugo-Slavs.

"If Servia or any other South Slav province separately or together aspire to have a free outlet to the sea, that nobody—and Italy least of all—denies them, for by virtue of the London Treaty they will have at their disposition an open coast of more than four hundred and thirty miles and more ports than they can advantageously use. . . . . .

"The redemption of Dalmatia and her reintegration into Italy is an act of historical justice of national reparation and political restoration. Italy is in favor of a Great Servia which shall have her outlet to the sea. But Italy will absolutely not permit Servia to substitute herself for Austria on the Adriatic, nor permit the triumph of Croatian and Slovene pretensions. That shall not happen, neither to-morrow nor ever."

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SHALL WE SINK THE GERMAN FLEET?

AFTER AN INGLORIOUS END all the German Navy—or all that is worth anything—lies in British ports. The next question, we are told, is what to do with it. The Germans themselves apparently labor under the delusion that it will ultimately be restored to them, for in a callous and matter-of-fact telegram from Berlin to the *Kölnische Zeitung* announcing the completion of the surrender, it is remarked: "Nothing further is yet known regarding the stay of the German war-ships in England." On the Allied side, however, it is taken for granted that the surrender of the German Fleet is final and irrevocable. Several papers consider that the best thing to do with the Kaiser's much-vaunted fleet is to sink it at the spot where the *Lusitania* met her doom. The editor of the London *Truth* indorses this view, remarking:

"Both here and in America the ultimate fate of the German ships is being discust. It is reasonably assumed that none of them will ever go back, and it is suggested by some of our journalists that they should be divided up among the Allies. The making of a big addition to one's fighting forces does not seem a very appropriate way to end such a war as this, nor is it likely to prove very popular; while it ought to be better understood than it seems to be that nine of the ten surrendered battle-ships, being armed with the 12-inch gun, are practically obsolete by modern standards, so that their appropriation and upkeep would be sheer waste of money. One need not be a very pronounced optimist to hope for and expect a reduction of armaments rather than an inflation to follow the conclusion of peace, but at the worst it is hard to imagine that any of the five principal naval Powers among the Allies would have any desire to possess a few third-rate German battle-ships. The other Allies, of course, would have no possible use for them.

"The surrender of the submarines at Harwich, differing from that of the surface ships, was final and irrevocable, and there is no particular reason why they should not be immediately sunk, broken up, put into commission, or sent round the coast for exhibition purposes. Their surrender has, in a way, been even more dramatic than that of the surface ships, since, besides being a complete act of confiscation, it is spread over such a period as to give the Germans plenty of opportunity for reflection."

Some journals are a little disturbed that we did not take every war-ship that the Huns owned. On this point *The Westminster Gazette* comments:

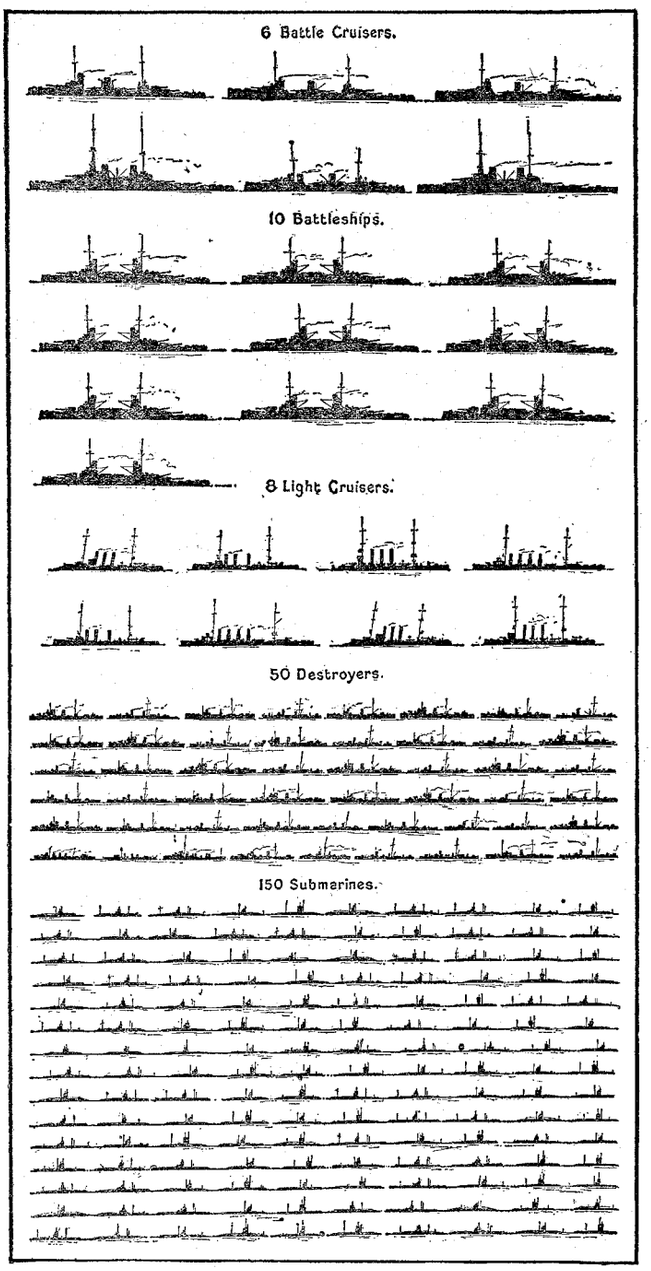
"A complaint has found expression in the French press that Germany has not been compelled to surrender more of her fleet. That can only arise from a misunderstanding of sea-power. We have taken practically all the efficient ships of Germany in every class. The course of the war has demonstrated most clearly that the second-rate vessel is worthless for fighting at sea. She is overpowered before she can get within range.

"The ships that are left to Germany may make a showing on paper—they have the smallest military value. They may serve as guard-ships or do police work, but never for a moment could they be thought of as a fighting fleet. Germany, in fact, is left powerless on the water. She descends at once to the rank of a fifth-rate Power at sea. What is left to her may serve as playthings, but does not come within the ordinary meaning of a navy."

If useless to us, these ships were certainly of no value to Germany, due, as the London *Daily Mail* says, to the "utter spinelessness" and lack of courage shown by the German Navy all through the war:

"The German Navy has won little credit in this war. It bears the stain of the submarine murders, and having begun under the black flag, it has ended under the red flag. At the last it refused to fight. That interesting fact was disclosed by Sir Eric Geddes in his speech at the historic Guildhall banquet. The German crews mutinied because they were ordered out to meet the Grand Fleet. They deprived our glorious Navy of that engagement for which it has so long been waiting, and they prevented Admiral Beatty from repeating the magnificent achievements of the last great war, to the intense sorrow and disappointment of our men.

"Very different was the conduct of the French Fleet in 1805, when it put out to battle from Cadiz and met our Navy at Trafalgar. It suffered defeat, but it won the admiration of the world by its heroism, and left a memory which abides through the ages and will ever be honored in this country. So, too, with the Spanish Fleet at Santiago in 1898. It steamed out to annihilation by an overwhelming American force. It perished in battle, but with a last display of chivalry, and its end was glorious and worthy of the great people whose flag it bore. It was faithful to that call of honor that the German Navy has belied."



WHAT GERMANY GAVE UP.

—*The Times* (London).

As a contrast, hear Admiral Sir David Beatty in his farewell speech to our "Sixth Squadron":

"The disappointment that the Grand Fleet was unable to strike its blow for the freedom of the world is counteracted by the fact that it was its prestige alone that brought about this achievement.

"During the last twelve months you have been with us we have learned to know each other very well. We have learned to respect each other. I want you to take back a message to the Atlantic Fleet that you have left a very warm place in the hearts of the Grand Fleet which can not be filled until you come back or send another squadron to represent you. You have given us a sample of the Atlantic Fleet which, I think, the Atlantic Fleet, efficient as it is, will find it very hard to reproduce."

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THE POLISH POGROMS

HEARTRENDING STORIES of the massacre of defenseless men and women in the Jewish quarter of Lemberg have filtered through German sources to the press of Western countries and have proved a grievous disappointment to many friends of Poland. They feel, we are told, that it augurs ill for Poland's new-found liberty and independence if the worst horrors of Czarist Russia can find any place in the new state. The Manchester *Guardian*, long an advocate of Polish freedom, writes in an indignant tone:

"We were in hopes that the more democratic Government in Poland which has replaced the reactionary Regency Council would put an end to the anti-Semitic policy and the pogroms against Jews which have disgraced Polish politics of recent years, notably during the war. But the new Government either has not the will or has not the authority to suppress these barbarities, and the massacres of Jews by Polish legionaries have become more and not less hideous. Polish legionaries are reported to have sacked the Jewish quarter of Lemberg, burned down six hundred Jewish houses, and slaughtered thousands of Jews. Even allowing a margin for exaggeration, this is one of the very worst pogroms in Russo-Polish history. It used to be one of the boasts of the Poles that their country was unstained by pogroms, and the boast was more or less warranted until Mr. Dmowski—the gentleman whom the Foreign Office accepted as the representative of Poland—and his friends took to specializing in anti-Semitism as a political doctrine. Once the Poles started to learn the lesson from the Russians they rapidly improved upon their teachers, and they are taking over the practise of pogroms when the Russians are abandoning it.

"It is partly an expression of a diseased nationalism which will brook no racial or national difference or variety. It is partly a device of the old Polish oligarchy to counter the new democratic tendencies and divert the demand for social reform. Both reasons help to explain why the pogroms are worst in Galicia. Polish nationalism is at its most jingo in Galicia, because there the Poles are seeking to trample upon the national rights of two other peoples, the Ruthenians as well as the Jews, and hope to prevent them claiming their rights by massacre and terrorism. Galicia, again, is a land of great estates, and it is calculated that pogroms may be an effective counter-irritant to Bolshevism. The Peace Conference will have to safeguard the rights of the national minorities in Poland. But meanwhile there is the more elementary and urgent task of saving their lives. In both the armistice with Austria-Hungary and the armistice with Germany the Allies have taken power to send troops into Polish territory to preserve order. Surely the time has come to exercise that right."

On the other hand, one of the most distinguished Polish publicists in the West, Mr. W. Czerniewski, denies the pogrom story *in toto* in the London *New Witness*, claiming that it is a subtle piece of German propaganda to snatch in the East what the Teutons have lost in the West. He says:

"Through the Wolff Agency the work of propaganda has been steadily carried on. One after the other telegrams are dispatched announcing a state of anarchy in Poland, giving the details of a pogrom against the Jews. This campaign was launched as far back as last February, when mass-meetings were held in Krakow and Lemberg to demand the restoration of an independent Poland, with access to the sea, Following on these demonstrations the Wolff Agency issued reports of anti-Semitic riots in Galicia, together with statements of the appearance of Bolshevism. These statements were absolutely false. I have had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with men who actually took part in these national demonstrations, and they solemnly assure me that no anti-Semitic riots have taken place. In this connection it is important to note that there have never been Jewish pogroms in the districts inhabited by Poles, with the single exception in 1905 of a pogrom in Siedlce. On this occasion, however, the pogrom was arranged and carried through by the Russian troops, who alone took part in it. . . . On every side, Poland is surrounded by anarchy, and it is quite possible that if pogroms have occurred German and Austrian troops returning from the front were implicated."

The motive the Germans have in circulating these "rumors" abroad is thus described:

"Germany has lost her game in the West, but she will not throw down her cards in the East. Her present scheme of politics is not confined to the saving of her eastern frontiers. Her aim is also to Balkanize eastern Europe. She desires, therefore, to see a small and weak Poland, an independent Ukraine, an independent Lithuania, together with White Ruthenia and Esthonia. If Germany's aim in this direction be fulfilled her ambitions would be undisputed. None of these people would be in a position to oppose seventy million Germans. Honeycombed by German intrigues, mutual internal dissensions would arise, they would quarrel among themselves, dissipate their energy in petty affairs, and serve Germany as a bridge to the further East. And the old story would be repeated yet again. The sap of the East would pour new blood into German veins, the Balkanized East would be a fertilizer through which Prussia would find invigoration, and, once more recuperated, seek revenge on those who have destroyed her to-day. Lord Robert Cecil has said that the German revolution may only be a trick. Even so, Germany is playing the most cunning game that even she has ever launched. Beaten in the field, she is still fighting a great battle, a battle in which she is employing those forces which are in existence in ourselves. She is endeavoring to poison our minds, to weaken our will, to disintegrate our purpose."

BELGIUM NOW A SOVEREIGN STATE

THE FIRST ACT of King Albert upon reentering his defiled capital was to summon the Belgian Parliament and proclaim the entire independence of his country. Heretofore, it will be recalled, Belgium enjoyed a neutrality guaranteed by four great Powers which was supposed to render her immune from attack and invasion. How futile the supposition was, the world knows, and now the Belgian people have decided to stand upon their own feet, free and unfettered by any foreign suzerainty. Even the Germans admit that this makes for the peace of Europe. Some little while ago when the Hun occupied Belgium and the Pan-German jingoes were pressing for its annexation, Professor Delbrück wrote in the *Neues Wiener Journal*:

"Belgium is not merely a German question. It is a problem which interests the whole universe. America itself, we can not think of denying it, has an essential interest in the independence of Belgium, for if Germany exercises, even if only indirectly, a supremacy over Belgium, then France and England would find themselves in a situation such that they could not be regarded as great Powers and the world would not consent.

"I leave aside the question of right and of morality. I consider that the question of Belgium is in this respect decisive, and that without the independence of Belgium there can be no durable peace."

Switzerland has hailed the independence of Belgium and welcomes her gladly to the family of sovereign states, and the great Geneva paper, *La Suisse*, remarks:

"After August 4, 1914, Belgium ceased to be neutral, and altho the Belgian Government has kept up the legal fiction of its permanent neutrality, it was clear that it would be renounced at the first favorable moment and that Belgium would declare its wish to reestablish an unfettered state under new laws.

"Like her neighbor Holland, as well as Denmark, she wishes henceforth to exercise a voluntary neutrality, free from all formality or promise, and to be able to renounce it at will if it be to her advantage to do so.

"Consequently she rejects the permanent neutrality for which she did not ask, which was forced upon her at the beginning of her history by diplomats and prevented her from having a true foreign policy, and by its very character constituted more of a guaranty for the Powers—which were suspicious of one another—than for her.

"The result will be that at the Peace Conference—instead of having to accept a settlement propounded by the other Powers—Belgium will play her own part, the important rôle of an equal and sovereign state."

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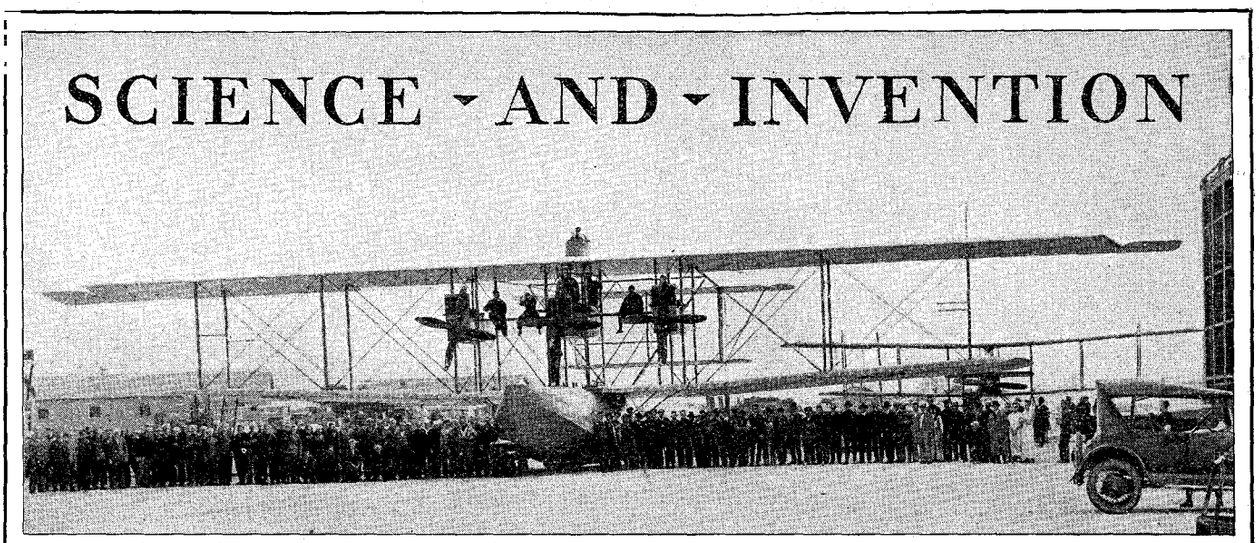
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



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THE TRACKLESS WILDERNESS WILL YIELD ITS FRUITS AND ORES TO THESE GIANT PLANES.

TO-MORROW'S AIR-TRAVEL

THE "MOST BEAUTIFUL, inspirational, and serviceable of man's inventions" will shortly be wholly at man's service, carrying mails, freight, and passengers for long distances at incredible speed, exploring wildernesses, surveying and mapping continents and oceans—doing a score of things that no vehicle hitherto at our disposal has been able to effect. Already we are carrying our mails by airplane and doing some other kinds of transportation. In Europe at least one aerial ambulance is at work, and in places the airplane is maintaining a fire-patrol in, or rather above, forest areas. Plans are on foot for extensive development of aerial transportation in several parts of the world, we are told by Robert Everett, who writes for *The Nation's Business* (Washington) an article entitled "New York to Bagdad *via* the Air-Line." He says:

"The record of what the airplane does to-day is startling, or would be if the world had not been calloused to remarkable achievements since the war began. It is not improbable, however, that it will seem unremarkable a few years from now. . . . Avoiding an effort at prophecy, it is undeniable that the present employment and powers of airplanes point the way to their manifold further use in both peace and war, and that well-founded plans for aerial passenger services, mail services, commercial air routes, and aerial patrols are in formulation.

"Among these plans is that for an aerial mail and fast passenger service between Paris and London, to be extended to other European cities, and perhaps eventually to other continents. English business men of importance have discust this plan, and cost- and rate-tables have been published which establish an operating cost of scarcely more than a dollar a mile for an airplane appointed to convey from a dozen to twenty-five persons across the Channel, from the one capital to the other, in three and one-half hours. It is quite likely that this service will be established once peace returns.

"As an earnest of the immediate future of airplanes, every great government is endeavoring to insure for itself the completest advantages that can come from the number of serviceable airplanes, and the great facilities for their further production, that will obtain when peace limits their employment for military uses. A committee of the United States Government has recommendations in hand based on investigations into possible profitable commercial employment of all classes of planes, and a British Civil Aerial Transport Committee antedated it by several months.

"The important members of these committees foresee the principal immediate *post-bellum* uses of the airplane as carrying mail, transporting passengers and valuable light freight, maintaining coastal patrols, and carrying out scientific surveys and explorations. The Congress of the United States, as a matter of fact, already has provided an initial appropriation for the establishment of aerial postal routes and the creation of a personnel. . . . . .

"While, therefore, the carrying of passengers by air already is not uncommon, usually these passengers are on special missions of some description. Commercial passenger-transport by air is known to some extent, especially in Germany, before the war, with dirigibles. That heavier-than-air machines are flying to-day, however, capable of carrying twenty-five persons, is promise enough, of course, that such transport will be developed. Its development will come with a better knowledge of wind currents and with the establishment of landing-grounds at frequent intervals along regular routes. It is interesting, however, to know that the members of governmental committees, who are preparing for the airplane's commercial future, reckon that by air route New York will be just two days from London or three and one-half days from Bagdad; that Marseilles will be only eight hours. Constantinople and Petrograd will be only twenty hours from London; Ceylon will be two and three-quarter days, Tokyo four and one-half days, Sydney five days, Cape Town three and one-half days, Vancouver three days."

No one concerned with aviation, says Mr. Everett, doubts that airplanes will be crossing the Atlantic within a very few years. Only the entry of the United States into the war prevented a trial flight in 1917. The route was to have been from Newfoundland to the Irish coast. There are unquestionably large planes in existence to-day which can carry enough fuel to drive them across the Atlantic if winds are not strongly adverse. The writer goes on:

"The carrying of freights by air is little done to-day, except such freights as bombs and propaganda leaflets. Freight-carrying by airplane is certain to no less a degree, however, than the transport of passengers. Some warrant of this is apparent in plans drawn up for aerial harbors and freight-terminals. Extensive blue-print plans for one such enterprise are prepared, the site being a certain beach beyond the immediate congested center of New York. A very comprehensive air-freight and air-passenger receiving-station also is designed for the port of Rome. Air-carried freight will be of two sorts. It is believed, first, light, valuable freight or freight of quick perishability, which may be carried above established land or water routes; and, secondly, freights of varying classes to be transported from remote points not now easily accessible by other means of transportation. The carrying of securities, and even of bullion, from one hemisphere to the other or from country to country, is a suggested example of the first one that might have important effects in the adjustment of international balances. Many classes of express freight carried before the war by swift ocean-liners may also come into this classification, and innumerable domestic deliveries of valuable or perishable goods are contemplated as soon as planes can be obtained. Of the second class of freight-transport by air the carrying of tropical products from regions remote by a hundred miles or less from established railroads has been suggested and its early feasibility considered in England. In South America, before war claimed

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all the airplane-production efforts of the world, a project for the transport of ore from Andean mountains extremely difficult of access also had been conceived. . . . . .

"The exploration value of the airplane has not been tested in any rewarding way, but its proved powers make it capable of employment in exploring expeditions. At least two such expeditions, one into Dutch Guiana, were projected before the war attained its fullest scope. The merit of the airplane in such work is the absence, to it, of barriers of ice or swamp or forest that are impassable, altho the difficulties of forced and unprepared landings remain.

"Beyond these uses of the airplane are the private and sporting uses; and the administrative uses, which to-day are in a sense chiefly military. The private uses of the airplane, were it not for the war, but with the number and perfection of planes developed by the war, might be as numerous as those of the automobile. There is a limit to such employment only with the limit of the powers of aircraft as existent and developable. It is of interest that the *post-bellum* production of certain American airplane factories is designed to be of small planes, moderately priced, for family use, and of planes for comparatively inexpensive sporting use. The administrative uses of the airplane have been created solely by the war, in such emergencies as frontier unrest or the urgent reforming of disordered troops; their interest in the future is in the possibility of territorial governors and frontier administrators (as now is advocated for Imperial Britain) employing them henceforth.

"This future of the airplane, a future presaged by the motive power and achievements already demonstrated, will have inevitably, of course, an effect on industry and society in general that is incalculable at present. Perhaps not the most, but the best, that can be done to-day is the establishment of educational sources wherefrom a knowledge of an important factor of our progress can be had as easily as it can be had of the automobile."

THE SPEED OF SNAP SHOTS—The snap shot used to be called "instantaneous photography." Of course there is no such thing; every exposure takes a measurable time, and there is a vast difference even between one snap shot and another. One exposure may be fifty times as long as another, and yet both may be short enough to class as snap shots. The snap that will take a clear picture of a pedestrian may blur him if he runs; and the one that suits the runner may not be quick enough to catch the speeding auto. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 5–12) a contributor gives the following useful time-schedule of the snap shot. He writes:

"A shutter-speed of $\frac{1}{20}$ of a second is sufficient for objects moving very slowly and at a distance about one hundred and fifty times the focal length of the lens. Under these conditions one may photograph vessels in port, slowly moving waves, or cattle in pasture. For portraits, the model may be approached within twenty times the focal distance. . . . . .

"In $\frac{1}{50}$ of a second one may take scenes in which the movement is moderately slow, at one hundred and fifty times the focal distance. More rapidly moving objects may also be photographed under these conditions if the object moves obliquely, or, still more, if it approaches or recedes from the camera directly.

"An exposure of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second will take horses at a gallop, at two hundred and fifty times the focal distance, if they are coming toward the operator. The same shutter-speed is applicable to rapidly moving waves.

"By reducing the exposure to $\frac{1}{300}$ of a second, street scenes may be taken—horses galloping at an angle to the optical axis of the camera, cyclists at a fair speed, at a distance one hundred times that of the focus used.

"Finally, shutters working at $\frac{1}{500}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second are necessary to photograph racing-horses, speeding motor-cars, or trains, birds, and aeroplanes in full flight. Below $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second there is an advantage in replacing the shutter in front of the object lens with that directly in front of the plate, or 'focal-plane shutter,' as it is called, which admits maximum light with a minimum exposure. It is true that this device does not expose the whole surface of the plate at once, and that if the object moves very rapidly, there may result an apparent distortion, even if each point comes out perfectly clear. Thus, the vertical masts of a vessel passing before the camera would appear more or less inclined, according to the speed. Still, in practise, this deformation is almost always insignificant."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF VICTORY

"THIS IS THE VICTORY that overcometh th world, even our faith." It was distinctly faith tha won the great war, and the authority for this is n preacher, but a medical writer, speaking editorially throug the pages of *American Medicine* (New York). As soon a the Germans believed that they were not going to win, the went to pieces, and the Allies, who believed that victory wa theirs, went over them like a steam-roller. From a purel military point of view, we were due to win late in 1919 or early i 1920, but the break up of the German morale, and the strengthen ing of our own, set the clock of victory forward by fully a year The moral of it all is, thinks the medical writer, that he wh takes into account material forces only will never reach a correct result. Without taking psychic elements into account nothing can be done, nothing foretold, nothing explained. Say the paper named above:

"The complete breakdown of the morale of the German masse is the most dramatic episode in the history of modern times It borders on the sensational, and those of us who can recal vividly that only four months ago the Allied cause was in th gravest danger find it hard even now to compass the magnitud of the events of the past few weeks. But confusion (howeve joyful that confusion may be) reigns among the ranks of ou parlor strategists. Things have not gone according to the predictions. Soon after July 18 they realized that the Allie would not lose, that the German hordes had been stopt, an they freely predicted that by midsummer of 1919, with th coming of 4,000,000 Americans, the tide would be turned, an the war might be won at the end of 1919, or in the summer o 1920. Counting in bayonets, and guns, and available reserves their mathematical exactitude was amazing and impressive; and to those sentimental ones, who ventured to calculate on the psychic elements in the conflict as perhaps decisive factors, they responded with the assertion that psychic elements couldn't stand up against a machine gun. Yet it is the psychic elements which have counted most in the winning of the war at such an early date. It is the complete breakdown of the German home front, long before the military front was decisively crusht; and this home-front broke down because psychically it was inferior to the Allied home-front. It is the moral superiority of the Allied cause which is giving us victory now instead of in 1920. And when we speak of 'psychic elements' we mean morale."

This word, the writer goes on to say, has been on every one's lips the past few months, but few have understood its significance. Like electricity, it is spoken of but not comprehended. Allied morale and German morale are spoken of in the same breath, and yet they are so unlike that the difference between them has won the war, and has won it quickly and decisively. Critics may compute till the end of time the material forces in conflict, but until they take into account the more important factor of the psychic elements they will never explain anything. He thus pursues his point:

"There are two elements that constitute morale: the belief that one's cause is just and that right can not be defeated; and the knowledge that one has superiority of arms and can not be defeated. The dominant factor in Allied morale was the faith in the righteousness of their cause, the belief in their military superiority being secondary. The dominant factor in German morale was the belief in their military superiority, the faith in the justice of their cause being secondary. In either case, the crushing of the dominant element in the national morale would bring about a speedy crumbling of resistance, the secondary element dragging along like a withered limb in defeat. All the mistakes that the critics have made in their predictions have been due to a misunderstanding of this fact. If the Allies were brought to believe that they were wrong morally, they could not go on fighting, no matter how much they believed in their military superiority. If the Germans were convinced that they could not win, they could not go on, no matter how much they believed in the justice of their cause. The whole story of the war bears this out. In defeat, the Allied morale was stubborn and inflexible, because no amount of force can destroy faith in the justness of one's cause. In defeat, German morale crumbled,

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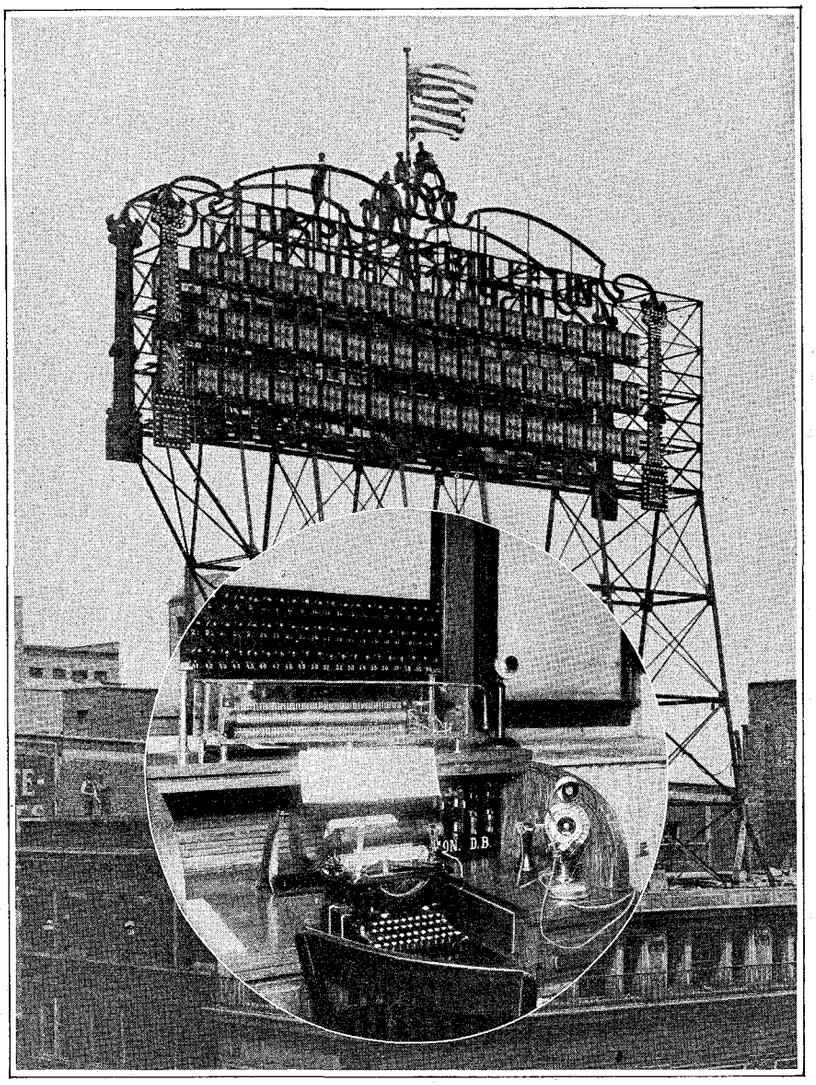
because it requires only a little preponderance of force to destroy faith in one's military superiority. That is precisely what happened to German morale in July of this year. For four years the Germans had successfully withstood the whole civilized world arrayed against them. In spite of inferiority in numbers and resources, they were able to add victory after victory to their astonishing record, and they were able to do this because of their superiority in leadership. In this superiority (and justly so) they believed implicitly. They made a god of Hindenburg, and Ludendorff was his prophet. They were invincible, and this belief in the invincibility of their leadership was the sustaining factor in their morale.

"In July Foch demonstrated to the German masses that superiority of leadership had passed definitely and permanently to Allied arms. The advantage the Germans had enjoyed for four years was snatched from them. The ground was knocked completely from under their feet. They knew now that their cause was hopeless. That was the beginning of the end, and the decline was swift."

TYPEWRITING ON THE SKY

A TYPEWRITER has been invented that prints its letters against the sky in lines of flame, as well as writing them on paper in the usual way. The keys are electrically connected with a system of lamps held aloft by a massive framework. Says a descriptive writer in *The Scientific American:*

"News bulletins, flashed in big electric letters almost simultaneously with their receipt over press-wires, are made possible by a new electrical device. This invention consists of a huge bulletin-board, operated by a typewriter. It is called an electrograph. On either side of the board, which towers above a newspaper building in a Mid-Western city, are sixty monograms, arranged in three rows. Each monogram, which measures 2 by 3 feet, contains an arrangement of twenty-one lights, various combinations of which form any letter or numeral, the dash, question-mark, and dollar sign. Selection of the groups of lights to form the various characters is done by pressing the desired keys on the typewriter. Selection of the monograms is done automatically through an extra platen on the typewriter. Thus, when the operator writes a bulletin on the typewriter, the letters appear in quick succession on the board and remain until the bulletin is completed. The bulletin may be left on for any desired length of time and then released by pressing a single key. A unit releasing device enables the operator to strike out a single letter without interfering with the other letters. Thus, when an error is made the correct letter may be inserted without writing the entire bulletin again. As the keys are struck to produce the letters on the board, the same bulletins are written on paper in the usual way, thus giving a complete record of everything flashed. An interesting feature is the rapidity with which the bulletins may be flashed. An ordinary bulletin may be written in ten seconds, the operator writing just as he would on any typewriter. As the operator can not see the board as he works, a pilot board has been provided directly before him, consisting of sixty green light bulbs. When he strikes a key, the action throws on the corresponding letter, which in turn lights the green bulb corresponding to the number of the monogram in which the letter appears. For instance, if he strikes the 'A' key, with the platen set at No. 1 position, the letter 'A' will appear on the first monogram of the board and No. 1 green light will burn. If it does not burn, the operator knows that the letter did not appear, and he strikes it over."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

IT "PRINTS ITS LETTERS AGAINST THE SKY IN LINES OF FLAME."

NO VITAMINS IN BEER

THE IDEA that there is anything particularly nutritious about beer is negatived by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 30). Tests for the vitamins, now generally recognized as necessary elements of foods, have resulted in showing that they are entirely absent. This is of interest, because, as the editor notes, in the final appeals of the advocates of beer for a hearing in defense of their claims, considerable emphasis has been given to the nutrient properties of the brewed malt beverages. He says:

"As cereals form the basis for the production of beer, the advertising specialist has hit on the clever device of calling this fluid 'liquid bread.' No cogent reason is given, however, why one should depart from the time-honored custom of consuming bread prepared in the more substantial form of a non-alcoholic loaf.

"The discovery that the dietetic value of a food-product can not be determined solely by reference to its calorific value or its content of long-recognized nutrients has introduced new criteria into the study of nutrition. With the recognition of 'quality' distinctions in proteins and the existence of vitamins has come the need of investigation from new and more numerous standards. It has become evident that articles intended for the dietary should be examined and evaluated not only for the usual

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ingredients, but also for the accessory factors which may add to their dietary significance.

"The beer enthusiasts have been quick to grasp the situation. Barley and yeast, both of which are involved in the manufacture of beer, are recognized sources of nutrition-promoting vitamin. It is true that the barley is germinated and heated to produce malt prior to the brewing process. The conjecture that vitamins may be present in beer is, therefore, not an unreasonable one. However, the popular alcoholic beverage is meeting its Waterloo on all sides. An investigation made by Harden and Zilva to test the subject by the physiologic methods now available has given a clear-cut answer. Their conclusion is that bottled ale and stout, and fined beer as brought to the market, are lacking both in the antineuritic and antiscorbutic accessory factors, and kilned malt is also wanting in these two principles. It is an interesting commentary on the alcoholic aspects of the subject that in testing for the antineuritic factor by attempting to cure polyneuritic pigeons it was necessary to remove the alcohol from the beer, lest this component might induce the very disease which the postulated beer vitamin was expected to relieve or avert.

"The truth is the same to-day as it has been for decades. Beer is not chiefly appreciated on account of the nutritious value of its ingredients, nor on account of the by-products of the brewing industry which may help to produce milk and meat. Beer and alcohol still go together; and the claims of alcohol for respectful consideration have been duly considered and found wanting."

A NEW MOTOR-FUEL

SO MANY "FALSE ALARMS" have raised vain hopes of new motor-fuels that it is refreshing to hear that official tests vouch for a substitute for gasoline which has been named "Liberty fuel," described in *The American Machinist* (New York, December 5). Altho its exact composition and the method of production are not given, we are told that it is derived from a kerosene base by distillation, and that chemical details may be obtained from the United States Bureau of Standards, under whose auspices tests have been made at the United States Naval Academy. According to these tests the new fluid is superior to gasoline in many respects, being non-corrosive, starting easily, leaving no residue, giving greater mileage, and requiring less air for combustion. The cost of production is said to be less than that of gasoline and the quality may be varied in manufacture to suit the requirements of different industries. It is to be hoped that the test of actual daily use on the road, which will not come until the fuel is put upon the market, will bear out these somewhat roseate statements. We read in *The Machinist:*

"Unlike the stories that we have had of new fuels made by dropping some sort of a mysterious pill into water or some other equally inexpensive liquid, this fuel is made from kerosene as a base, as is the case with the gasoline now produced. Nor is it one of those accidents that sometimes occur, but a carefully studied method, the result of seven years' work by Edwin C. Weisgerber, Captain of Engineers in the Division of Research and Development. Captain Weisgerber was fortunately placed under the command of Maj. O. B. Zimmerman, who, with his long experience in internal-combustion motors, not only encouraged him in the face of opposition, but aided him materially by practical suggestions from the motor end.

"The possibility of some such accomplishment has been pointed out by Bacon and Hamor under the heading of 'Peroxided Kerosene,' but it remained for the Engineering Division of the Army, in the person of Captain Weisgerber, to make the matter a reality. The great difference between this process and others is that this is a chemical method while the others now employed are mechanical and the possibilities of a greatly increased supply of motor-fuel at a greatly decreased price make the name Liberty particularly appropriate.

"Over seven years ago Captain Weisgerber started work on the problem of finding a gasoline substitute, and his experience took him to various parts of the globe. He had practically perfected the fuel before entering the Army, the additional research and tests giving it the finishing touches. The result is Liberty fuel, which, according to reports of the Division of Research Development, has the following characteristics:

"The fuel is practically scentless and tasteless and the products of combustion are cooler than with gasoline, which reduces the amount of lubricant necessary as well as the problems of cooling. It is also non-corrosive and has a less deleterious effect on motors than gasoline.

"It starts more easily than gasoline and will explode at a temperature below zero, this point being readily controlled in manufacture. It leaves no residue. The effect of the explosion is 30 per cent. greater than gasoline, but this, as well as the quality and specific gravity, can be controlled at will. It will not explode prematurely, and only ignites from spark or flame.

"It has been shown to give greater mileage in airplanes, automobiles, motor-cycles, motor-trucks, and tractors. It requires less air for combustion, can be made at much less cost than gasoline, and uses as a base a product (kerosin) which can readily be obtained in any desired quantity. It can be substituted for gasoline for any purpose. It needs no special apparatus and no special engine or carburetor.

"During the tests at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, Liberty fuel was found much superior to the best gasoline, and with the motor running 1,600 revolutions per minute the water in the radiator never exceeded 160° F., and the oil in the crank-case did not go above 130 degrees. This quality of maintaining low temperature may help to solve some of the radiation problems of aviation engineers.

"Those interested in the chemical details relating to the temperature of distillation can obtain them from the report of the Bureau of Standards, these tests having been made under the supervision of Dr. Dickinson, who has been in charge of the motor-development tests during the war. The fuel is obtained by distillation and the quality can be varied to suit the requirements of different industries.

"There have been so many false alarms regarding the problem of fuel for internal-combustion motors that one hesitates to become enthusiastic over a question of this kind, but it seems that Major Zimmerman and Captain Weisgerber have succeeded in producing a new Liberty fuel. The need for such a fuel is beyond question, and it is stated that arrangements have been completed for making it available in the near future."

WASH THE STREETS!

TO DRY-CLEAN a dirty street with scrapers and brooms is no more satisfactory than to rub the body with a dry cloth as a substitute for a bath. Washing is the true method of ridding a surface of undesirable matter, whether that surface is the skin of one's face or the pavement of a thoroughfare. An editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, November 28) notifies the managers of water-works plants that tho they do not ordinarily have charge of street-cleaning, it lies within their power to assist, both directly and indirectly, in securing cleaner streets. He goes on:

"And by 'cleaner streets' we do not mean streets free only of visible dirt, but streets free of the invisible microbes that ride upon the finest grains of dust. Water, the great cleanser, should be applied daily in large quantities to all business streets, and at frequent intervals to all paved residence streets. The germ-laden dust should be flushed into the sewers before it can spread pneumonia, tuberculosis, grippe, or influenza, and other diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs.

"It devolves upon every conscientious man who knows the efficacy of water as a sanitary agent to do his best to arouse the public and its representatives to the desirability of flushing all paved streets periodically. The superintendent of every water-works is particularly one who should never rest until his city's streets are as clean as a hospital floor. While it is his duty to prevent the waste of water by meterage and otherwise, it is also his duty to encourage the consumption of more water for sanitary purposes and for garden irrigation. A low per-capita consumption of water should not be his ultimate goal, but rather as high a per-capita consumption as may be attained after eliminating all waste."

Dr. T. D. Lewiston, of San Francisco, wrote recently to *The Chronicle* of his city the following letter, which is reproduced by the writer of the article cited above. Dr. Lewiston, calling attention to what he terms "the unwashed and filthy streets" of San Francisco, says what is no doubt equally true of many other cities when he remarks:

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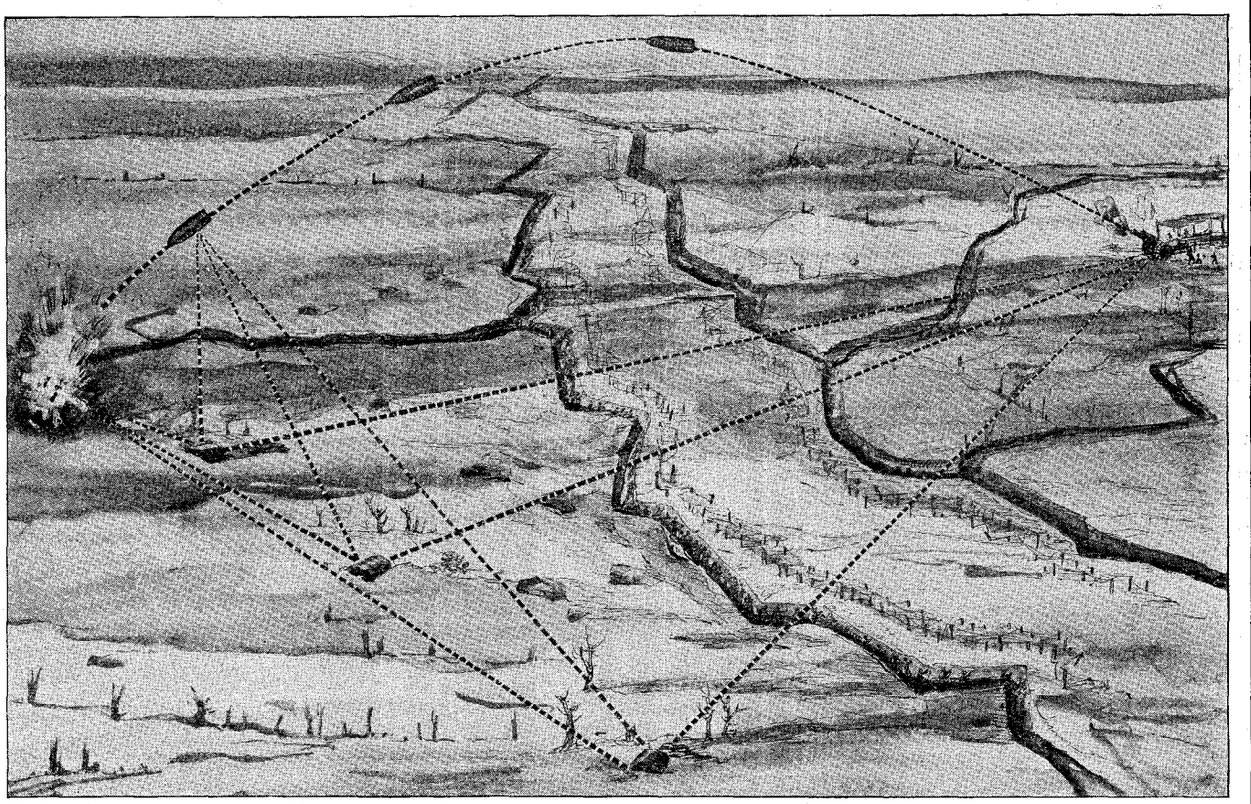

Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

WHEN CAMOUFLAGE IS FOILED.

Microphones such as that shown at the end of the dotted lines located no less than sixty-three German guns in one day.

"As a medical man who has studied epidemics and their spread, I am certain that there would be perhaps twenty-five per cent. fewer cases (of influenza) here if the streets were kept clean and free from dust and dirt, and if the law against spitting were even half-way enforced, which it is not. The people of this city have themselves to thank or blame for their present sufferings—or, rather, the officials whom they put in power. I have no interest in local politics, but for the sake of the life and health of the community, can not something worth while be done to clean up the streets? They are in a dangerous condition of filth, a condition that would seriously menace the health of the community, even if there were no epidemic."

The writer's final comment is:

"Dr. Lewiston states the case for clean streets mildly enough. It would be nearer the mark to say that three-fourths of all the respiratory disease germs reach the nose, throat, and lungs from the street surfaces, where they were deposited by diseased people."

LOCATING GUNS BY SOUND

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN GUNS were precisely located by sound during the latter part of the war. In fact, this method of placing them became finally so accurate that actual sight of the gun could not add to its precision. Camouflage was evidently powerless against such a method as this. Frank Parker Stockbridge, who describes it in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December), tells us that the hiding-places of no less than sixty-three German guns were detected in this way in a single day. Says this writer, in an article entitled "How Far Off Is That German Gun?"—

"By the use of 'receiving stations' behind the lines, British and French military observers have been able to locate hundreds of German guns through the application of the science of acoustics. These stations are placed behind the Allied lines at points accurately determined, with the distance from each station to all others carefully recorded.

"A receiving station may be nothing more than a microphone-receiver concealed under a rock. The receiver is connected by wire to a central station with which the other stations are also connected. A simple clockwork device in the central station records the exact instant at which every sound is received at each receiving station.

"The first sound is that of the shell passing overhead, since the projectile fired by a high-power rifled cannon travels faster than the speed of sound, which is normally 1,123 feet a second, varying, however, with wind velocity and direction and the temperature and density of the air. The next sound recorded is the 'boom' of the gun, and then comes the sound of the exploding shell.

"Careful corrections are worked out to allow for variation in the speed of the sound-waves due to atmospheric conditions. Then the difference in time at which the same sound was recorded from the different receiving stations is compared with the known distance from station to station.

"If, for example, the time when the sound made by a passing shell reaches Station 4 is 9:12:26, and the same sound is recorded from Station 5 at 9:12:27 and from Station 6 at 9:12:27½, it is a simple matter to determine that the point of origin of the sound is 1,086 feet farther from Station 5 than from Station 4, and 543 feet farther from Station 6 than from Station 5. With the known distances between the station as base lines, triangulation on a large-scale map, involving intricate calculations, provides valuable information as to distance, as indicated by the different times at which the same sound reached the different receiving stations. The time records of the sound of the gun itself and of the exploding shell are also subjected to the same analysis; and, since it is obvious that the points from which the three different sounds originate must be in the same vertical plane, a straight line on the map connecting all three proves the accuracy of the computations.

"So accurate has this method proved that in almost every instance, when the work of the observers at the central station (which may be miles away from the receiving stations) is compared with photographs made from airplanes, showing the position of the same guns, there is not room for separate pinpricks to indicate the results of the two sets of observations.

"In one day, recently, sixty-three German guns were located by this means, and destroyed by airplane bombs, altho many of them had been so successfully camouflaged that probably they never would have been discovered by any other means."

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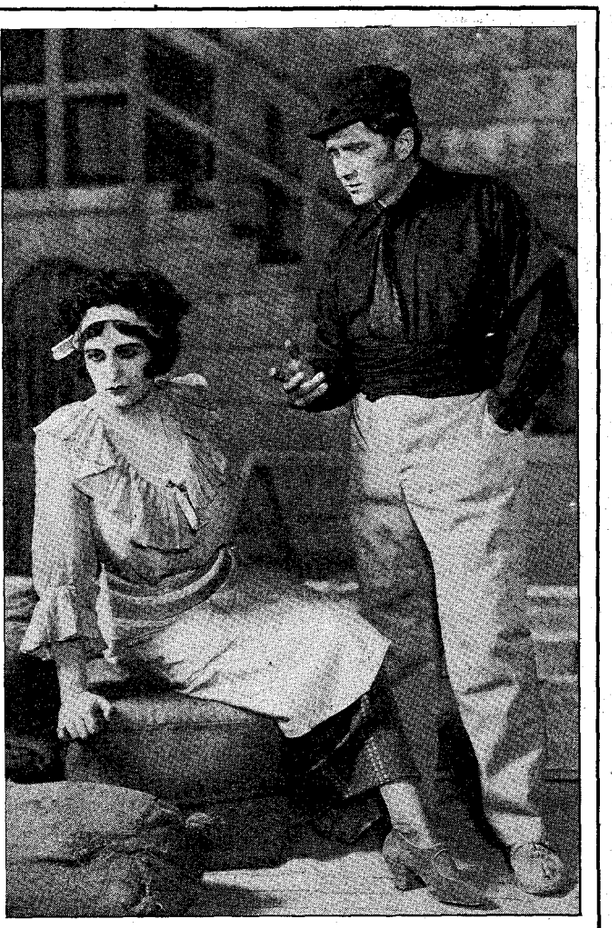
LETTERS AND ART

THE PUCCINI "SCARLET, MAUVE, AND YELLOW" TRIPTYCH

IN AN AGE OF SOARING PRICES a world *première* of operatic fare might perhaps claim the privilege of advanced prices enjoyed by—say, butter and eggs. And everybody but the critics appear contentedly willing to feed at this costlier table, for the report of the Metropolitan *première* of three one-act Puccini operas was a full house with standees to the limit. The audience, too, set out to vie with the *claque* in applauding the variously spread table. What jars the critics seemed to be that for once they had to sit up late Saturday night to get their reports into the Sunday papers. This cost to their comfort was resented in louder terms by them than any protest the populace put forth for paying $7 for an orchestra seat. "That is not art; it is business," decries Mr. Henderson, and "as such it in no way concerns the editor of the musical department of *The Sun*" (New York). "It's not even the duty of this writer to ask whether they [the operas] are worth the money." From much operagoing he seems to have evolved one principle that this last enormity personates in its sublimated form: "From Puccini down to the humblest chorister, the one rule of artistic conduct which is observed by all with respect is to give the public what it will stand. And apparently it will stand anything." Perhaps it was considered likely by the management that the public would willingly pay advanced prices for the first chance to pass judgment on a European opera, tho it is reported the auditors were shy of expressing critical opinion during the *entr'actes*. When we get over the novelty of a world *première*—tho this is the second Metropolitan world *première* of works by Puccini, "The Girl of the Golden West" being produced here first eight years ago—the consideration of the works themselves comes in. From Mr. James G. Huneker we derive sprightly impressions, his characterization of the three "short stories" in music being a "trinity that might be viewed as a tonal triptych—scarlet, mauve, and yellow, with contrasting, pictorial evocations; or as a lyric symphony in which 'Il Tabarro' is the first *allegro*, with a *coda presto;* 'Suor Angelica,' as an *adagio* . . . ; the third movement, 'Gianni Schicchi,' a rollicking madcap *scherzo*, overflowing with merry deviltries, not without a touch of Boccaccio's humor or a modicum of the wit and character-drawing of Molière." With all these many-figured tales it can't be denied that the Metropolitan spread almost its whole box of tricks, barring Caruso, out upon the table. Mr. Huneker goes into details, calling the first "The Cloak" ("Il Tabarro") a "Grand Guignol-shocker":



FROM THE "SCARLET" OPERA.

This operatic novelty by Puccini pictures Claudio Muzio and Giulio Crimi as *Giorgetta* and *Luigi* in a "Guignol-shocker."

"The story is a variant of the eternal triangle, as old as the Garden of Eden—the snake as corespondent—and will be new when our mother planet is pulverized on the Last Day. This time the erring wife has for a husband a dreamy barge man, and betrays him with one of the longshoremen. The setting is picturesque. On the river Seine, below the Cité. The apsis of Notre Dame and the towers are shown in the distance. A large barge or canal-boat is moored on the left bank, probably at the Quai de la Tournelle, as the bridge is the Pont de la Tournelle. (Farther up the river is Pont de l'Archivêque.) Roustabouts load the boat on a hot September afternoon.

"The sun sets in a mellow mist of glory. Automobile horns, tug-whistles, ballad-singers, the voices of 'saucy *midinettes*,' 'taps,' and murmurs of lovers' vows lend atmosphere to the picture. An organ-grinder plays a waltz on his cracked instrument, whose ramshackle music is reproduced in the orchestra by harmonic employment of the inversion of the minor seventh chord. There is drinking, and the workman's dissatisfaction with his hard life is voiced by *Luigi*, the lover of *Giorgetta*. But these are minor strokes in the plot, which hinges on the faithlessness of the woman and the detection by her gloomy, suspicious husband. Retribution arrives swiftly. A signal, the torch of love, a match is lighted, which leads *Luigi* into the ambush. He is incontinently strangled by the husband. The wife, hearing strange, choking noises from her cabin, comes on deck and is flung across the corpse of her lover. Curtain. A brutal, a revolting ending, yet it does not quite reach the expected grand climacteric. The book is better than the music.

"'Cavalleria Rusticana,' too, is more intense than Mascagni's music, especially as played by Eleanora Duse or Mimi Aguglia in Verga's little masterpiece. And without doubt Mascagni with such a libretto as 'The Cloak' would have given us a smashing climax and would have gone to the heart of his subject more rapidly—we speak now of the early Mascagni. The Puccini music is very Puccini, but it flies at times on languid pinions. We hear echoes of 'Tosca,' 'The Girl of the Golden West,' and several other of his operas, which is quite natural. The brief prelude, with its hollow chord progressions, creates 'atmosphere,' placid, crepuscular, and a chorus from 'Cavalleria' is recalled in the rhythms. But the coloring is Puccini."

The somewhat mocking Mr. Huneker calls the "Sister Angelica" "mock-Maeterlinck, that is, mock-turtle mysticism."

"In the libretto by Gioachino Forzano of Puccini's music, the

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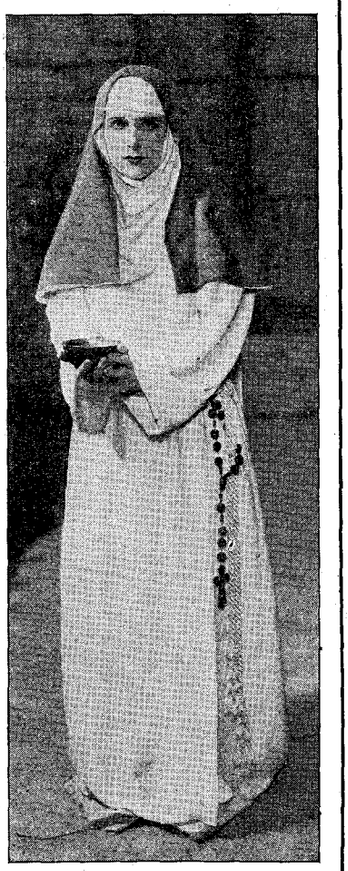
›parition is an illuminated Christmas-card, and the character *Sister Angelica* almost incredible. A nun that has had a 'past' ›fore she renounces the world does not commit suicide after ›ven years of convent life because she learns of the death of her ›ve-child. It sounds too romantic, this story; a romance ›urred by triviality. Yet, as the action takes place in the latter ›rt of the seventeenth century, who shall gainsay the legend! he ineffable dulness and silliness of the book are absolutely ›rrored in the score. Puccini is a sensitive musician and has ›ldom risen above any book he sets to tone. The scene is ›retty. The nuns' costumes, their ceme›ry, the cloister, garden, and the tall pointed ›press-trees promise much, which promise not fulfilled. The bells that begin the usiness of the play recall 'The Chimes of ›ormandy.' (Heaven pardon us for the ›mile, but there is the Ricordi score, with he opening 'Ave Maria.') Ecclesiastical ›odalities are used with excellent effect, yet he action is so cluttered up by useless in›idents that the 'atmosphere' is attenuated. Vhy the episode of those begging nuns? Jnless their entrance with the donkey-cart › meant to give the composer an oppor›unity to imitate the grinding noise of un›reased wheels.

"The piece has but one rôle, which was ›layed with histrionic beauty by Geraldine ›arrar, who, luckily, was in better voice han usual. Her sentimental nun was lovely ›o gaze upon. She was the *Sister Angelica* ndicated by the poet. The 'business' of he self-murder was well acted, but the ›elestial fireworks fizzled. One song, 'Without thy mother, dearest, thou didst die,' with an inflection of *visse d'arte*, will be heard from the lips of every aspiring vocalist, as it is the only notable lyric in the score, and is utilized a little later as the inevitable intermezzo for orchestra, which is *de rigueur* in modern Italian operas."



IN THE KEY OF "MAUVE."

Farrar, as *Sister Angelica* in the Puccini musical short story, sings a song the music critic of *The Times* thinks "aspiring vocalists" will quickly adopt.

Dante furnishes the story of the "Gianni Schicchi," and the librettist has made out of it a medieval type of drama:

"The gaiety is irresistible, the music as frothing and as exhilarating as champagne (before-the-war champagne, of course). All is bustle and excitement, tho little happens. The love interest is of the slightest, merely a peg upon which to hang a reason for *Schicchi's* roguery. The fun is to be found in the group of greedy relatives mourning, in accents of mock wo, the dead man—cleverly suggested in the orchestra by a descending figure of two notes—but when they find themselves left in the cold by the will they change their tune, abuse the 'remains' on the bed, and extinguish the mortuary candles from spite. This is genuine comedy.

"Funnier still is *Schicchi* himself. As portrayed by Giuseppe de Luca he is a most engaging rascal, fit for a minor niche in Molière's gallery. Rascally, cunning, yet good-hearted, he runs the gamut of his fancy and fools the heirs to the top of his bent. Their admiring cries of '*Schicchi!*' (pronounced Skickky) are turned to hissing reproach when he wills the house of *Donati* to himself. But what can they do? The prospect of the law appalls them. In a rage they ransack the place and are driven forth by the lusty cudgel of *Messere Gianni Schicchi*. His daughter gets her young man, and, the tumult stilled, they sing several bars with Florence and the few large stars as a charming background. Florence Easton, very pretty in her *Juliet* costume, sang her one aria, 'O mio Babbino' ('Oh, My Beloved Daddy'), most artistically. It is in A flat and is true Puccini cantilena. Crimi, as the lover, again set us wondering where he had concealed his evident talent as a singing actor since he made his début here a few weeks ago. But to De Luca went the honors, an admirably versatile artist. Didur and Segurola are to be praised for their portraitures and Kathleen Howard for the horrid hag, *La Vecchia*. The 'Kid' *Gherardino*, who is spanked by the irate family, was amusing. He was impersonated by Marto Malatesta."

A GERMAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

GERMANY HAS SO MANY FORMS of the "new freedom" that an outcry of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* against the tyranny of art censorship is not readily classified. It does not go so far as the Bolshevism preached in Berlin, but it must have seemed to partake of that color on the date that it appeared, which was November 8, three days before the armistice. The writer, Paul Westheim, described as "writer, architect, and painter," announces "a new government and a new constitution," and prophesies that "the undermining of political censorship will be a fact of the immediate future." Here is one lifting of the curtain on a country that has been wrapt within itself for over four years: "We do not yet hear that the thumb of oppression is to be lifted which has been on the head of the nation's intellectual life. We have endured too long, with gritting of teeth, that poets and artists might only say to the people what commended itself as agreeable to the official mind, and not that which exprest their own inner conviction." More wormwood still:

"This vexation of intellectuality must cease. Every variety of censorship must fall away. Above all, censorship of the theater, which not only during the war but also before it had in senseless fashion been exercised against the nation's intellectual possessions. Hundreds and more hundreds of earnest and worthy poetical productions have been held up from publication—one can truly say—at the mere caprice of individuals (in a position of authority). Individual dramatists—Wedekind, Unruh, Hasenclever, Paul Essig—have been precluded from presenting by far the larger part of their work on the stage, particularly in Prussia (as has frequently been remarked in this column). We expect that the bounds will be extended—for such works as Leonhard Frank's '*Der Mensch ist Gut*' and Latzko's '*Menschen im Kriege*'—aimed in the interests of manhood and brotherhood against the organized murder of masses. We would publish unhindered all the poetic works and revelations written in Germany and so far interdicted by those who have had the power. The case of Sternheim must be the last in which a poet may receive the reward of imprisonment as the due of his poem.

"We recall with shame that two years ago it was possible in Berlin to inderdict a Daumier exposition, all because of a disgraceful denunciation. We expect a storm of general uprising against the private censorship that has kept closed at Jena the Hodler exhibition of student conditions."

Not stopping here, the writer would endeavor so far as is possible to proceed to a new ordering of events in another direction. Thus:

"It should be seen to that the sums which the state spends on art be apportioned according to artistic ability and awarded only on that ground. No longer should it be possible for single groups of artists to be designated upon a basis having nothing to do with art, and that they alone be privileged in the matters that concern exhibitions under state auspices, and that to exhibitions so conducted the purchases by state galleries be restricted. Confidence is no longer to be placed in the directors of museums who in eye-serving fashion bow to the powerful in deciding on the direction that art shall take.

"No less urgent is the dismissal of the present bureaucracy of building. This seems to have conceived as its peculiar province

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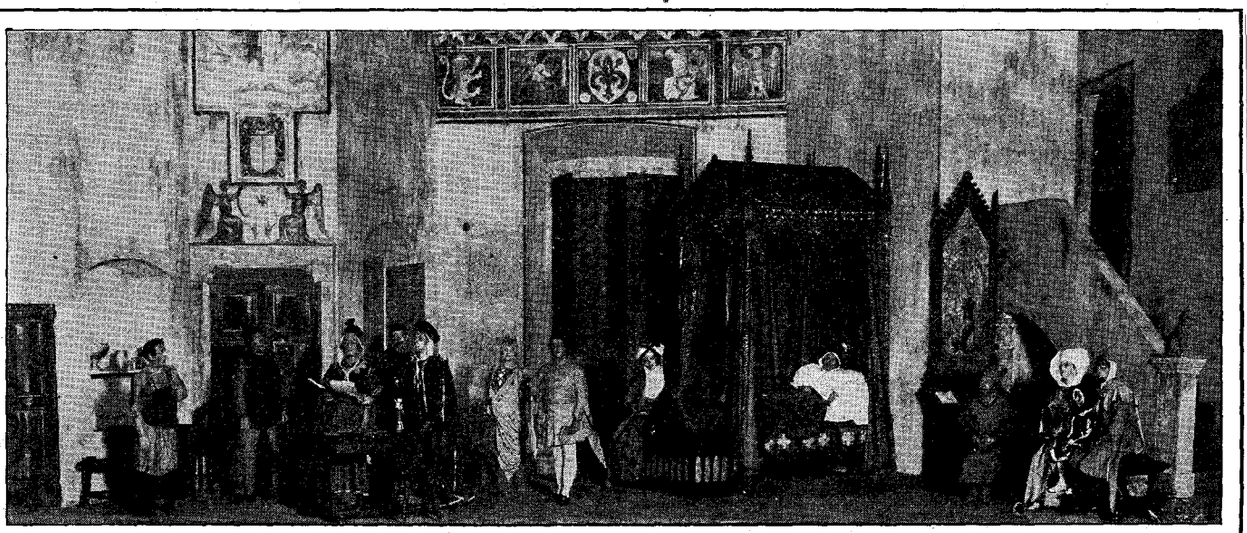

A FUNERAL IN "YELLOW."

Dante furnished Puccini with a tale for operatic treatment in which greedy relatives, left out of the will, fall to abusing the "remains."

the task of suppressing the artistic architectural talent of Germany, and to have set up in favor a spiritless 'epigonic' style. The monuments of this tendency stand throughout the land. And the scandals of the Watt affair, the royal opera-house, and the Washington Embassy are fresh in the mind.

"We look for the coming of the day for all when the source of the people's strength shall be found in an unrestricted intellectual life. Away with favoritism and tutelage! Down with every oppression of intellect and art!

"The nation has reached its maturity both in thinking and in feeling. It has the ability to decide for itself what species of intellectualism and what kind of art it finds most pleasing to itself."

THE "LINCOLN" FOR LONDON

THE LONG AND BITTER CONTROVERSY in art circles over the particular statue of Lincoln to be sent to London has been settled. It is not the Barnard statue, but a replica of the one by Saint Gaudens, that is destined to be erected in the Canning enclosure in Westminster. This paper fully reproduced both sides of the quarrel when the Barnard work was under fire, but the restatement of the question in the report of the chairman of the American committee, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, given to the daily press, will show why favor has been shifted from the realistic work of Barnard to the idealistic work of Saint Gaudens:

"In a statement of this subject submitted by me last April I quoted advices from the British Centenary Committee showing that this committee originally accepted, June 13, 1913, the offer of this Saint Gaudens replica and that the site at Westminster was on its request officially designated for it. Those advices also showed that in the spring of 1917 the executive chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee had offered, in place of the Saint Gaudens replica, a statue of Lincoln by George Gray Barnard, advising the British committee that the latter statue was intended as a superior substitute.

"The British committee, evidently believing that this was an action of the full American committee, agreed to the substitution and secured an official designation of the Westminster site on March 31, 1917, for the substitute statue. The National Academy, with many other organizations devoted to art, and the public generally, strongly disapproved of this substitution and the manner in which it had been effected. This is attested by many strong resolutions, notably those of the Fine Art Federation of New York, the American Federation of Art, the New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects, the National Academy itself, and by countless letters.

"The Council of the National Academy then requested and authorized its vice-president to poll the American Centenary Committee. Believing with the English committee that the full American committee had acted, the result of the poll was astonishing. Of seventy-six replies received, fifty-one were either against the Barnard or in favor of the Saint Gaudens or both; twenty-two were non-committal; one was doubtful; one ambiguous, and only one frankly favored the Barnard statue."

Thus, after clearing up of some further misunderstanding, was the case settled with Saint Gaudens for London and Barnard for "some other English city."

"ARTISTS" WHO FAVOR ROYALTY—No good thing can expect to monopolize human interest entirely, and even in days when democracy gets all the bows and smiles, it is not surprizing that some one will be found with a good word for kings and queens. The unexpected quarter whence this deference comes is a congregation of English showmen whose gathering place was in the London suburb of Islington. "The meeting was to protest against the compulsory abdication of crowned heads," says the Manchester *Guardian*, which passes on the report with the remark that the meeting sounded "the first jarring note that has come to interfere with the general rejoicing about the toppling down of the Central European monarchies." Without presuming to say whether or not the story is the product of imaginative journalism, we quote it just as it is:

"Mrs. Emma Bonpoint, who presided, said that a blow had been struck at their industry. What did they think she had paid for the show-cloth with the gold fringe on her booth? What was it worth now, with all them crowned heads (and with their crowns on their heads large as life), now that they had all lost their jobs? Hundreds of pounds' worth of valuable pictures by genuine artists wouldn't be worth the canvas they were painted on. Whoever heard of a fat lady appearing before President Wilson? (Sensation.) Besides, how could you show a President in a picture so as people would recognize him and give credit where credit was due? She hated some emperors—she would mention no names—but let sleeping dogs lie. But all the same, she would rather appear before a roomful of kings any day than before a roomful of presidents. They could take it or leave it, and Mr. Tongs, the eminent living skeleton, might rattle if he liked, but she protested against the carry-ons of the Bolshies.

"Among the other speakers was Mr. Tongs, who said heatedly that, altho a revolutionary and himself one of the thin edges of the wedge that was going to shatter the capitalists, in this matter his trade was his politics. His trade had already been threatened by the food-rations. There was, however, a way out. Presidents ought to have crowns—of course, of a strictly revolutionary kind. This speaker had few supporters.

"The meeting broke up without passing a resolution owing to the bearded lady singing the 'Red Flag.' The sense of the meeting, however, was undoubtedly that steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of any more crowned heads as depicted in the show-cloths of the itinerant entertainment profession."

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JUDGING THE MOVIES BY THE HIGHEST

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS ATTACKING the movies, yet somehow they get the biggest audiences inside the playhouse of any form of the silent or spoken drama. Probably they haven't often been fortunate in their defenders, but they surely are when Miss Virginia Tracy tells us in the New York *Tribune* upon what they stand or fall. It isn't Douglas Fairbanks's smile or his athletic agility, nor Charlie Chaplin's gait, nor Mary Pickford's curls; nor, indeed, the fabulous combined salary of all three. What she selects is not any of the literary or theatrical masterpieces whose earlier career in the world of art may have lent them an adventitious aid in their "picture" incarnations; but "real representative movie successes—common, popular blood-and-thunders—the commoner the better when they're all made over into passion, into beauty—why, Mary Pickford did three of them in one year." Here they are:

"'The Little American,' of course, and 'A Romance of the Redwoods,' and 'Stella Maris.' There's the sort of picture to nail the movie flag to and say: 'Here is what we stand or fall by!' Not because their type is superior, but because it isn't; because they are of popular prejudices, popular dreams, terror, and enthusiasms all compact. 'If you ask me,' we declaimed, while the polite movie fan helplessly smiled, 'the first essential of good melodrama is that it shall cherish and gather up the general emotion and personify it, project a universal ideal or fear or belief into its crystallized form—as it's projected, for instance, in any legend. That was the happy basis of these three pictures; they were all popular legends: the innocent girl who reforms the highwayman in 'A Romance of the Redwoods'; in 'Stella Maris' the beggar maid who slays the tyrant and dies for her prince; then the American girl, desolate but undaunted in war-time France—Heaven knows they're familiar enough, as they ought to be, but valid as if reborn into originality by the passionate sincerity with which their producers had conceived them, the high excitement which had molded them from end to end. Remember now, if every inch of them wasn't—wasn't hand-made. Nothing mechanically turned in any of them, nothing superficially felt nor scantily seen. That's why, thrillers that they truly were, they didn't jog from one bone-breaking thrill to another, but thrilled like one rising breath from end to end with strength and feeling. And, of course, that's why so much beauty could be got into them, soaked into them, so that we remember them as if that were what they were made of—beauty of the redwoods, naturally, and of gardens and girlhood, Mary Pickford in the happiest girlhood, beauty of shipwreck and of ravaged France, where the dramatic significance of every old hearth and fine staircase had been felt to the core, but, most of all, always and all the time, beauty of emotion, of the expression of human faces and human bodies."

No medium, not even verse, maintains Miss Tracy, fits popular legend so well as photography like that, "where every light and shadow, texture and surface, every mystery here and revelation there, carries the significance of the emotion itself, till a picture's photography is as permeative and as dramatically essential as our muscular system is to our own motion." For proof:

"Remember the incident of the serving-maids attacked by the Germans? And, of course, you remember *ad nauseam* the regulation movie attack on the heroine and the stereotyped wrestling-match? Then let me remind you that here you never see a hand laid on the girls—they lock themselves in a room and then you see the German soldiers seeking entrance to that room. You won't have forgotten the silent darkness of the château's old stairways and corridors through which the little American seeks it, afterward; the cold velvet blackness of the huge apartments through which, in dreadful suspense as to what has happened, she makes her way. Nor the line of light under the door and the shattered lock and the moment when she opens the door. We never look into that room with her; we simply see her draw back from it and, very rigid, sit down in a chair somewhere in the black emptiness outside, holding herself stiff and quiet so as not to feel crazy. Then as she sits there a path of light streams slowly from the opening door and on hands and knees a girl creeps out, creeps to that chair, grasps her mistress's skirt and lifts herself enough to lay her head in her mistress's lap. At that the quiet stiffness breaks in an impassioned movement and the little American surges down over the girl like a wave of desperate pity, of futile and impotent protection; they cling to each other there in a grouping that has the nobility of sculpture with all the warmth of life. Photography! I think so! And the acting of those women! But I want you to think of the dignity and decency and mercy of such a presentation of

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND MARY PICKFORD.
The "movie millionaires" as imagined by a clever American cartoonist, Kate Carew, in the London *Tatler*.

our popular horror and compare it with all the callous, ramshackle go-bangs that have clattered a thousand crimes on crimes without our now being able to remember one from another! Is there any such vicious folly as that of producers who persist in playing down to what they consider the public taste? Imagine Mary Pickford herself, having gone back to Christmas-card pathos, to the comedy that consists in shaking her curls and putting too many spoonfuls of sugar in the tea! What's the meaning of it? Here were these perfect things, not over anybody's head, as simple as cereals and as glowing as fire, just the things for people to come and warm their hearts at, to come and feed their eyes on."

The "movie fan," for whom Miss Tracy primarily delivers these enthusiasms, now intervenes with the assurance that "I've always felt just that way myself." Only—there is always an only or a but—

"Only—if you're keen on representative successes—be careful how you mention names. Mary Pickford's all right, of course, but take some of her films with the curls and too much sugar, or take some of the callous, ramshackle go-bangs you spoke about. Because I heard the other day—heard it from what your newspapers call 'a reliable source'—that these ideal movies, these God-given popular successes, weren't successes at all—they were flat losses, dead ones! Even Mary Pickford's popularity could not put 'em over. The reliable source said the movie public just wouldn't have 'em. . . . . .

"Oh, revered, astute, and ancient and immortal public that was before the movies or ourselves and shall be when not ourselves nor even the movies are any more, what do you want?"

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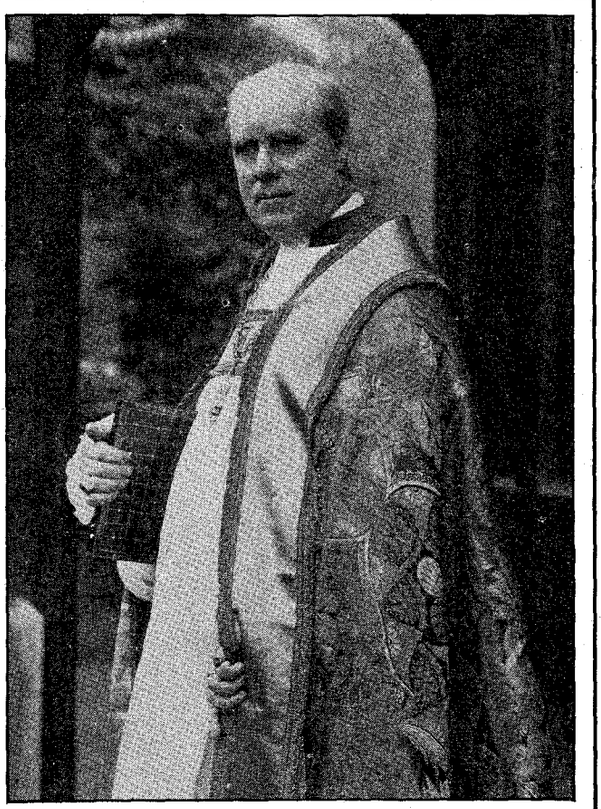
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A GERMAN THEOLOGIAN ON CONCILIATION

"THOSE TERRIBLE PROFESSORS," as a German newspaper has recently called its country's special pleaders, are again vocal. This time they are represented by Professor Deissmann, of Berlin University, one of the band of eminent theologians who addrest two letters to their Anglo-Saxon brethren. It will be remembered that they maintained that "our Kaiser and our Government" had used all their efforts to prevent the war; and, finding it forced upon them, they protested "the earnest resolution of our people to wage the war with conscientious self-restraint and in the spirit of Christian charity." Professor Deissmann, again, in October, 1914, made an attack on English good faith in the *Internationale Monatschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Technik*, so Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein points out in the London *Times*, "in which he thanks God that the German Army carries the Old as well as the New Testament with it to the front, boasts of the spiritual awakening which inspires that army in its 'Holy War,' reiterates the charge that the war is due to English commercial jealousy, and that France and Russia were mere puppets in her hand." The violation of Belgium was treated as "nothing but a 'pretext' (*Vorwand*) put forward by England to cover her own sins." And he closed with saying in expectation of German victory:



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

Who answers German pleas for conciliation by disclaiming all vindictiveness or bitterness, but he adds that "righteousness must be vindicated, even though the vindication involves sternness. And the making good (*wiedergutmachung*) to which Professor Deissmann refers must be genuine, and, so far as is possible, complete. There is, however, as I need hardly say, no wish on the part of the Allied nations to crush or destroy the peoples of Germany."

"When England makes a beginning of the attempt to repair the broken strands of cultural community with us for the sake of herself and of mankind, it will be no longer the good Germans of Waterloo and Edinburgh [*i.e.*, of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference] with whom she will have to deal—Maubeuge and St. Quentin will bar the way—but a stronger and prouder Germany, springing from the awakening and purification of 1914, will confront her with self-confident and stern eyes from over the Channel."

Now with the war lost to Germany, Prof. Gustav Adolf Deissmann, professor of New Testament exegesis and of the theology of the Greek Bible, addresses the "Christian circles of all belligerent nations" to bring about "an age of mutual forgiveness and conciliation in order to fight in unison against the terrible consequences of the war." The message reaches the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Federal Council of the Churches of America through the Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, and declares the author's purpose "to serve the moral improvement of the nations of mankind." The unusual naïveté of the Teutonic people is seen in the professor's protestation that "the German people having declared its readiness to make extensive sacrifices, and to make good again (*wiedergutmachung*), sees, however, in the conditions of the truce now imposed a presage of a peace which would not mean reconciliation, but an aggravation of the misery." More than this:

"After a four years' war of starvation, millions of the weakest and innocent would once more be endangered for incalculable time, and the deep bitterness thereof would prevent for generations the fulfilment of all ideals about Christian and human solidarity. But the state of mind among us has never been more favorable for a conciliation between the peoples than now. Armistice being concluded, a democratic movement, pouring forth with elemental power, began to give political foundations to our country. The endeavors of this movement for social improvement and the strengthening of the spirit of fraternal solidarity among all fellow citizens and between all nations find an answer to ardent collaboration in the hearts of innumerable German Christians. To disturb this hopeful situation, by ruthlessly exercising the idea of brute force, would mean an unpardonable sin against the new spirit passing through mankind, and in its noblest motive powers closely akin to the Gospel. Manifestations from earnest Christian leaders, especially in the Anglo-Saxon communities—above all, the manifesto from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in May, 1917—have proved that this spirit is also to be found among our antagonists.

"Standing from the beginning of the war in the work for international Christian understanding, I now find it my duty at the end of the war to make an appeal to the Christian leaders whom I know in the belligerent countries, to use all their influence, so that the approaching peace may not contain the seed of new universal catastrophes, but, instead, release all available conciliatory and rebuilding powers between the nations. I beg you to forward this telegram to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Federal Council in America."

The reply of the Archbishop of Canterbury, published along with the professor's telegram in the London *Times*, is addrest to the Swedish archbishop and points out that the German professor "speaks of the European situation as tho all that is needed on the part of Christian circles in the belligerent nations" were the "mutual forgiveness, etc.," exprest in his message. Such a form of statement ignores "both the historic origin of the war and the manner in which Germany has conducted it." The Archbishop recites the well-known facts about the origin

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of the war, showing how "a grave wrong had been done which cut at the very root of international honor and of faith to plighted word and ran counter to the principles which must regulate the conduct of Christian nations." He enlarges:

"We have fought without hatred, and, so far as possible, without passion; and now that victory crowns the cause for which we fought, we desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course which we follow as victors. But we can not forget the terrible crime wrought against humanity and civilization when this stupendous war, with its irreparable agony and cruelty, was let loose in Europe. Nor can we possibly ignore the savagery which the German High Command has displayed in carrying on the war. The outrages in Belgium in the early months and, indeed, ever since; the character of the devastation wrought in France, including the inhuman deportation of innocent citizens; the submarine warfare against passenger-ships like the *Lusitania*, and the rejoicings which ensued in Germany; the unspeakable cruelties exercised on defenseless prisoners down to the very end, including even the last few weeks; all these things compel the authorities of the Allied Powers to take security against the repetition of such a crime. The position would be different had there been on the part of Christian circles in Germany any public protest against these gross wrongs, or any repudiation of their perpetrators.

"The conditions of the armistice offer the best preliminary guaranties against a renewal of hostilities and a consequent postponement of peace. There is, I firmly believe, no spirit of mere bitterness or vindictiveness in the hearts of those who are imposing these conditions. The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace, not of hate or revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated, even tho the vindication involves sternness. And the making good (*wiedergutmachung*) to which Professor Deissmann refers must be genuine, and, so far as is possible, complete. There is, however, as I need hardly say, no wish on the part of the Allied nations to crush or destroy the peoples of Germany. Evidence to the contrary is happily abundant. I thankfully repeat to Professor Deissmann what I wrote to him in September, 1915, my firm assurance that, in spite even of the horrors of this world-war, we recognize the sacred ties which bind together in ultimate unity the children of Our Father who is in Heaven, the deep and enduring ties of Christian fellowship. That fellowship may be broken or impaired, but it can not perish, and it is my hope and prayer that when the right and necessary reparation has been made, we may be enabled once more to lay hold of that fellowship, and to make it mutually operative anew. It is in proportion as that Christian fellowship is sincerely maintained among the Christian people of all lands that the sorrows of the world can be healed, and true peace and good-will established unbreakably among men. To that sacred end you are yourself, my dear Archbishop and brother, laboring, and I therein join you with my whole heart. Pray let Professor Deissmann be assured that that is not only my hope and prayer, but that it will be the ultimate object of my untiring effort.

"I am, your faithful brother in Christ,

"RANDALL CANTUAR."

A lay commentator on the Professor's message, Mr. Charles Whibley, also writing in the London *Times*, thinks that "no better specimen could be found of German hypocrisy than Professor Deissmann's whining appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury." Saying also:

"The Prussian theologian desires 'an age of mutual forgiveness and conciliation.' He boasts that he stood 'from the beginning of the war in the work for international Christian understanding.' Such is his modest attitude to-day, when he sees his country defeated. In the brave days of Belgium's agony, Professor Deissmann thought very little of 'international Christian understanding.' He then acclaimed loudly the German God. 'The German God,' he wrote, 'is not only the theme of some of our poets and prophets, but also a historian like Max Lenz has, with fiery tongue and in deep thankfulness, borne witness to the revelation of the German God in our holy war. The German, the national, God! . . . Has war in this case impaired, or has it steeled religion? I say it has steeled it. . . . This is no relapse to a lower level, but a mounting up to God himself.'

"Professor Deissmann speaks with two voices, and there is no doubt that his earlier voice alone is sincere."

RECONSTRUCTION WORK FOR QUAKERS

QUAKERS FEEL that this is their hour. They are, therefore, bestirring themselves with all energy to show to the world that the opposition of Friends to war has not been a desire to evade responsibility. On the day America was celebrating the armistice, Dr. Isaac Sharpless, former president of Haverford College, and publicity secretary of the Friends' Service Committee, began a three-months' itinerary which extends to the Pacific coast, to address Friends' Committees on reconstruction. Already men professing this faith are at work in France, and to them, according to a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, the distinction has been allotted of beginning the actual work of permanent reconstruction of war-shattered areas. "They will start with two sections, the names of which have been written into history by American soldiers—Château-Thierry and Verdun." By the time operations at these two points are well under way, the Friends' Service Committee hope to take over other sections for material, agricultural, and social reconstruction. The area assigned to its workers by the French Government contains Verdun and forty-four surrounding villages; also Château-Thierry and thirty villages adjacent. The article from which we quote covers other features of the work of the Friends:

"The Service Committee now has at its call awaiting passports about 300 men. Of these, forty from all parts of the country are undergoing preliminary training on a farm near this city, pending the issuance of passports. Others are in military cantonments and are to be paroled, or at their homes awaiting the call of the committee. No limit has been set upon the number of men and women to be sent abroad for reconstruction work, and all applicants who can qualify will be acccepted.

"Detailed plans for the work to be undertaken in the two sectors already assigned have been agreed upon between representatives of the French Government and the Service Committee, and have been made public here. One of the first steps will be the removal of the Friends' Hospital for Civilians at Sermaize, headed by Dr. James A. Babbitt, of this city, to Clermont-en-Argonne, which has been selected as the center of the medical work.

"In the report or survey made by the French authorities and given out here by the Friends' Committee, it is set forth that from two thousand to two thousand five hundred families will want to return to homes in the region between Clermont-en-Argonne and Verdun. These refugees lost everything in the hasty flights of August, 1914, and September, 1917. They will be in immediate need of houses, furniture, agricultural machinery, garden seeds, tools, and medical attention. Where the fighting has been close the subsoil is overturned and cultivation will be difficult. . . . . .

"'Estimates of the cost of this work must necessarily be extremely rough. It is reckoned that to provide one family with the minimum of furniture, linen, and garden seeds will cost about $250. It would be advisable to place orders in advance for about one thousand families of about $250,000.'"

Three thousand refugees scattered all over France have been asked by the French Government if they wish to return to their native villages, and less than five per cent. have answered in the negative. Thus is shown the deep love of the peasant for his home. The Friends' Committee comment thus on the situation:

"That these families can not all return at once is obvious. Their return must be gradual, methodical, scientific. To make this return as comfortable and as rapid as possible, there will be placed at the disposal of the refugees two large buildings, or *centres de réception*, on the edge of our district. It is estimated that nearly one hundred families can be quartered in each of these buildings. It will be a shifting population, moving on as the reconstruction allows.

"The rebuilding of the district in concrete huts, with a regular supply of wooden huts, in so far as they are forthcoming, would take about two years. This is probably roughly the period over which the total reinstallation of the inhabitants will in any case have to extend owing to the destruction of the soil, presence of barbed wire, trenches, and other obvious difficulties."

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WORKERS IN DEFENSE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

THE ENORMOUS VALUE which has attached to the work of the Y. M. C. A. during the war has made it an institution in which no shortcoming could be willingly tolerated. The amount of criticism which it has sustained and still maintained its place in the public regard is perhaps its strongest defense. But misapprehension still prevails, and it was recently announced by the General Secretary, Dr. John R. Mott, that "we must meet this criticism, whether founded or unfounded." He refers especially to the criticism of soldiers returning from France regarding the work of the Association among the boys overseas. Some strictures respecting the religious work of the Y. M. C. A. in the camps here were reprinted in our issue of November 16 from the pages of the Protestant Episcopal journal, *The Churchman* (New York). Protests have naturally reached our desk, most of them breathing an ardent spirit of loyalty and repelling criticism, tho some, indeed, admit that human imperfections attending most institutions have not held aloof from the Y. M. C. A. We have promised our critics that they shall have the chance to express their views and we make herewith abstracts from these letters.

Objection is made to the fact that the author of *The Churchman* article is anonymous. The editor of that reliable paper states that "for reasons which we respect he asks that his name be withheld"; but he is accredited as a "trustworthy observer."

Another objection, and one exprest by several of our correspondents, is that our article was "ill-timed," that it came in the midst of the effort to secure funds in the United War Work Campaign and had a deterrent effect. No such purpose, of course, animated the editors of this journal, in proof of which our readers will recall the numerous articles we have printed upon all phases of the Y. M. C. A. work, and they may perhaps have been imprest with our eagerness to further that work to the extent of our powers. The article was planned to appear at the close of the period originally set for the duration of the drive, when the content of its criticism might come in for serious consideration by those most intimately concerned. After we had gone to press the period of the drive was extended. As it is our policy to reflect opinion and not create it, even adverse criticism, tho it seems to deal harshly with our tenderest feelings, has its place.

A number of letters represented the generous reactions of sympathetic readers from what they regarded as wilful injury to a humane cause. The ones from which we can derive the most value, however, will necessarily be the letters from writers who are engaging in the work which has been under the fire of criticism. It is encouraging to see that these men, while admitting the existence of faults, yet find the balance of virtues on the other side. One such from Tacoma, Washington, writes us:

"Will you believe me when I say that I am glad the spot-light of genuine criticism has been directed upon the Y. M. C. A.? As a member of the Y. M. C. A. who is in Class 4 A under General Crowder's orders, not having been called to military service, but confidently standing at attention and rendering sincere support to various branches of war-work, I take the privilege of addressing you concerning this matter.

"I quite agree with the unknown writer that the religious work at the camps is decidedly 'unchurchy' and that the secretaries are generally very plain-spoken men in their theological references, oftentimes jarring our tender feelings where reference to the person or character of the deity is made, but I am wondering if it is really a 'd—— insult to Jesus' even to whistle 'Nearer My God to Thee' in ragtime.

"Many of my friends who are otherwise splendid men do not feel interested in 'long-haired' religion, but never refuse to listen to stories of an intimate God who does not need his worshipers to speak a peculiar tongue and wear black clothing.

"They feel the immanence, of God and yet do not know him. Must they learn of him only by candle-light in musty corridors and in a foreign tongue?

"In the worthy writer's reference to Billy Sunday, he speaks of the 'clean, white, holy Christ' 'in the white heat of battle,' and I am honestly wondering if an intimate Christ is any less clean or white or holy!

"My meager experience bars me from refuting the inference that the 'battle-field' is of a 'material circumstance' rather than a 'moral condition,' but I am honestly trying to contrast the moral fight of the weak-willed man, habit ridden, an abject slave to his hordes of moral foes, and the uniformed man of superior courage in company with his trained comrades who meets his issue with a Christ less intimate than the man of misfortune or the child of passion.

"I am wondering if it is true 'the men don't want God brought down' rather than that they be lifted into his presence. Perhaps so, but I am advised by some that the Christ who healed a leper, cleansed a woman of an issue of blood, and took his meals at the house of a publican is not so much the 'glorified Christ' of Revelation that he can only be reached by my being lifted with all my load of sin, of doubts, and fears."

From Camp Hancock, in Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Charles N. St. John writes us with permission to quote over his signature. He says:

"First let me say very frankly that any man who states or implies that the religious program of the Y. M. C. A. in our Army camps has been a failure simply does not know the actual facts. Of course there have been faults, but considering all the difficulties involved, I consider that the success has been remarkable. I venture to say that more young men have heard the gospel preached in Y. M. C. A. huts during the past fifteen months than have heard it in churches in a good many years. I believe that almost without exception the religious-work secretaries have felt profoundly a sense of almost overwhelming responsibility in the task entrusted in part to their hands. No man could face a body of men who must soon go to the trenches in France without such a feeling. I am sure that I speak for my fellow secretaries when I say that it has been our sincere aim to send those men across the sea with the feeling that their Lord and Christ is their companion and friend and Savior. And now it is our aim to send them back to civil life with this same feeling. . . . . .

"Considering the unusual conditions, I feel that our religious meetings have had about as much of the atmosphere of reverence as could reasonably be expected. The writer in *The Churchman* seems to think that as a rule Y. M. C. A. religious-work secretaries are 'sissies.' Among all of these men that I have known during the time that I have been here I could not mention one that could fairly be called a 'sissy.' I have not always found myself in perfect harmony with every one on all points pertaining to the work, but the charge that they are 'sissies' is too ridiculous to consider, and it is not true."

A vigorous critic of the critic of the Y.M.C.A is found in the District Director from Headquarters District No. 2, Live Oak, Florida, from whose letter we abstract these two paragraphs:

"The article asserts that religious services are 'tacked' on to other services. In a sense this may be true. Why shouldn't they be 'tacked' on to recreational meetings? We luckily have discovered that athletics, amusements, etc., are not so far removed from religious acts after all, especially when clean entertainments contribute materially to the happiness and well-being of a soldier. Putting 'pep' into a boy by way of his social nature is not unreligious. Camps are busy places. In some of them the boys work most of the day. Would it be better to try to herd them into a religious service immediately after mess, or would it be better to give them a round of enjoyment for the physical and social man, and follow the same with the vesper hour just before taps? The reply is apparent. Possibly some churches would have larger audiences of young men if they would follow this plan.

"To say that the religious services are not reverent is to say something which lacks solid foundation. Possibly some may be guilty of this accusation. It would be peculiar if it were not so. But it does not follow that the majority of them may be so classed. I have attended and have conducted many services in 'Y' buildings, and I have yet to see one such service in which reverence was minus. To say that it is not there is to insult the American soldier. My observation has been that the boys

(*Continued on page* 38)

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Good cheer from Miami to Nome!
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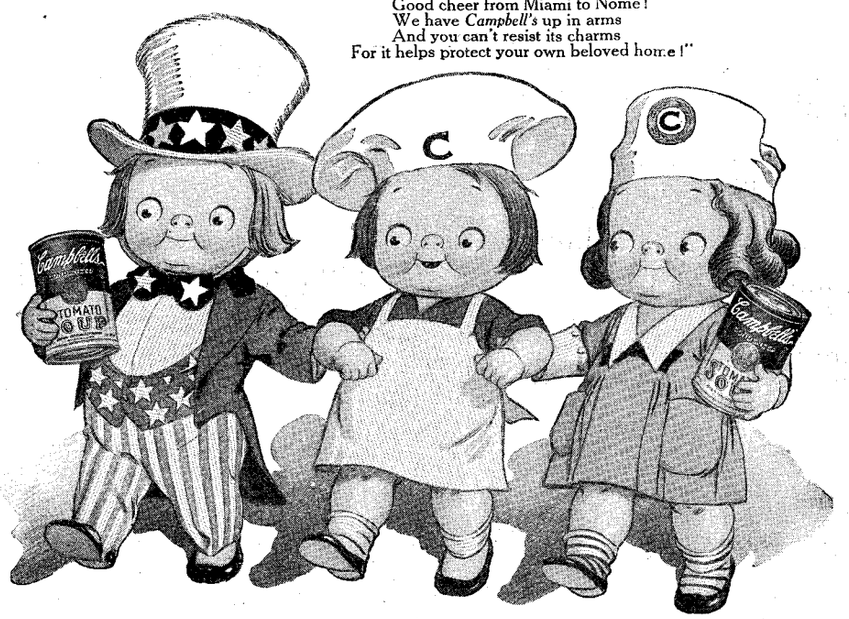
And you can't resist its charms
For it helps protect your own beloved home!"



Arm in Arm

With Uncle Sam on one side and the American housewife on the other *Campbell's* wholesome *Tomato Soup* is in the advance guard of health and good cheer.

It is a favorite alike with our heroes abroad and their families at home. In your own daily problem of providing a nourishing and attractive home table you will find a constant help and comfort in

Campbell's Tomato Soup

A nourishing food in itself, it also, through its tonic influence on digestion, increases the nourishing effect of all the food you eat. And it is as economical as it is tasty and invigorating.

The contents of every can produces two cans of wholesome satisfying soup. You have no waste in using it—nothing to throw away. Every particle is pure nourishment. You have no cooking-cost. It comes to you completely cooked and blended. You save fuel. You save labor. You could not begin to produce such a soup at so low a cost in your own home. Served as a Cream of Tomato it is particularly strengthening and delicious. And there are many other tempting ways to prepare it.

"Good soup every day" should be the rule in every home. No other food can properly take its place.

Order this inviting *Campbell's Soup* from your grocer by the dozen or the case, and have it ready in three minutes when you want it.

21 kinds 12c a can

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EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST

ARMENIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHY THE ARMENIANS CAME HERE—In every case of the immigration of a foreign people to these shores there will be found specific reasons for the movement. The Armenians came as the result of two very different impulses: They were tyrannized by the "unspeakable Turk"; and they were educated by Christian missionaries. Now there is an estimated Armenian population here of seventy-five to one hundred thousand, the majority of whom settled here after the massacres of 1895–1896. Yet as long ago as 1860 various individual Armenians ventured into this country for educational and commercial purposes.

The original Armenian merchant in the United States appeared shortly after the Crimean War and engaged in the business of exporting American agricultural implements to Turkey. Later his promotive genius led him to draw a number of his countrymen to Fresno County, California, where they busied themselves with agricultural pursuits, including vineyards, orchards, truck-farming, and the like. This agricultural colony of Armenians in California has flourished to this day, and one member of it, because of his success in raising and selling melons, is generally known as "The Melon King."

WHERE ARMENIANS CONGREGATE—The greater part of our Armenian population is established on the Atlantic and on the Pacific seaboard. Scattering units of about 20,000 dwell and work in the inland sections. In the East they are most numerous in Boston and cities of the vicinage. Then we find great numbers in New York City and in Providence and adjacent towns, in Troy, Philadelphia, and West Hoboken. A considerable Armenian population is to be found also in Chicago. Generally speaking, Armenians do not cluster in colonies in these cities but live in various parts so that we never hear of a "Little Armenia."

THEIR OCCUPATIONS—In all centers of Armenian distribution the professions are adequately represented. We have Armenian physicians, lawyers, clergymen, journalists, authors, and dentists. In commerce some of the best-known men are rug merchants, not only importers but also manufacturers of a domestic product in rug-weaving. For a certain period, approximately until about ten years ago, Armenian merchants practically controlled the importation of oriental rugs. In the larger cities many Armenians make their way as tradesmen and shopkeepers, while in centers of mechanical industry, such as Detroit, many are to be met as workers in factories. Some are employed in the less technical branches of manufacture, but there are many also whose skill is devoted to the finer work of machine and tool construction. In cities such as Worcester (Mass.), Providence, Troy, Cleveland, and Detroit perhaps 60 to 65 per cent. of the Armenians are employed in factories. The problem of the abandoned farms of New England was met to a limited degree in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island by Armenians, who went in courageously for truck-farming. Yet we are told that the short seasons of planting and reaping, owing to climatic conditions, inclines them to the more favorable agricultural zones of the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. As one Armenian farmer in New England exprest it, "I have only three really good months to work in."

WHAT THEY GET AND GIVE OUT OF THE DAY'S WORK—The first half of this indirect question may be most briefly answered by the statement of a prominent American citizen of Armenian birth that the Armenians are "in the main prosperous" in all classes. To reply to the second part, it is to be noted that no matter how Armenians may thrive here they have always in mind the terror and misery "over there" at the hands of the "unspeakable Turk." For the aid given by Americans, of all sorts and conditions, Armenians here have only gratitude and praise. At the same time Armenians themselves are ever mindful of their families, relatives, and friends in their distrest country. After the massacres of 1895–96 the Armenian Benevolent Association was organized in Egypt to help Armenians remaining in the homeland by supplying villages with schools, orphanages, with live stock, and agricultural implements. All such succor had to be given secretly because of the Turkish domination. For some years the contributions through this organization averaged $15,000 per year. The Armenian is rare who is not a member of this society and the subscriptions range from $3 a year—or 25 cents per month—upward. Through exceptional effort in 1916 the association sent abroad $300,000; in 1917 $500,000, in the past year $1,000,000. The explanation for this is simple. Apart from the ruination of land and industry by the Turks some Armenians have lost by massacre or privation from ten to fifteen members of their family and relatives.

HOW ARMENIANS TAKE ROOT HERE—Seven thousand miles away by perilous journey of rail and water lies Armenia, from which many natives escaped as proscribed citizens. Married men with their families incline rapidly to become naturalized and settle here for good. Single men, especially those of the age of nineteen or over whose occupation does not easily permit them to learn English, are disposed to go back to rejoin their families or to marry a wife they can understand when she talks. Nevertheless, many bring their wives back to this country and others return because they have learned to love the freedom and comforts of life in the United States. Many Armenians go back home to protect their property interests or those of their family and relatives.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION—The percentage of literacy among the Armenians is much higher than among some other immigrant races. Judged by the Armenian language, the percentage of literates is more than 90 per cent., and judged by the English language it is estimated at 60 per cent. Armenian children are brought up in the public schools, and it is to be noted that a goodly proportion of them follow on through high school, where their rating is good. The children are naturally bilingual, tho, as has been the case with other races, they incline to talk English in preference to their mother tongue because of their associations away from home. Oddly enough the parents, in their contact with the children, incline to pick up English words and phrases, so that intercourse sometimes becomes spotted with quaint Armenian-English combinations of expression. The literacy rating of the Armenians is not to be surprized at, because they are known as a studious race. Not a few who have passed the age of school days and are employed in working hours acquire an American education by attending night school. There is record of one Armenian who, at the age of seventy, went to night school to learn English. As another cultural influence, we are told that nearly every Armenian family here reads one or two Armenian papers, of which there are two dailies, several weeklies, some biweeklies, and a few monthly magazines.

RELIGION—It has been said above that one of the factors in Armenian immigration has been education by Christian missionaries. To-day there are more than fifty Armenian ministers who are pastors of American Protestant churches in this country. Most Armenians who adopt Protestantism incline to become Congregationalists or Presbyterians, largely the former. Then there is the Armenian Orthodox Church, which is the national church, and a small per cent. of the Armenians are Roman Catholics. From 75 to 90 per cent. of the whole nation is said to belong to the Orthodox Church.

POLITICS—In American politics the Armenians are variously Democrats or Republicans. There are a few Socialists, whose aim is chiefly the social reconstruction of Armenia. These Socialists are not at all defeatists, and are violently anti-German and anti-Turkish. As soon as the war began they followed the example of some prominent American Socialists, in dissociating themselves from the so-called "international" ideals of the Socialists. As to the reconstruction of Armenia and the return of the younger and more active men to the home country, we are reminded that two conditions are indispensable—political freedom and economic security. The Armenian National Union, which is a coalition of several Armenian societies in this country, was not so long ago established with this chief object. From well-informed Armenians we learn that the wish of the people is to be done now and forever with the "unspeakable Turk." To this end they would have Armenia for the Armenians marked off on strict geographical lines. They realize that it will take years for them to become successfully autonomous, and it is reported that they would not object to some such protectorate as we established in Cuba after the Spanish-American War. If any country outside were to have authority in Armenia they would prefer the United States. But they are fixt in their determination to be nationally self-determined and believe that the old order must yield to the new.

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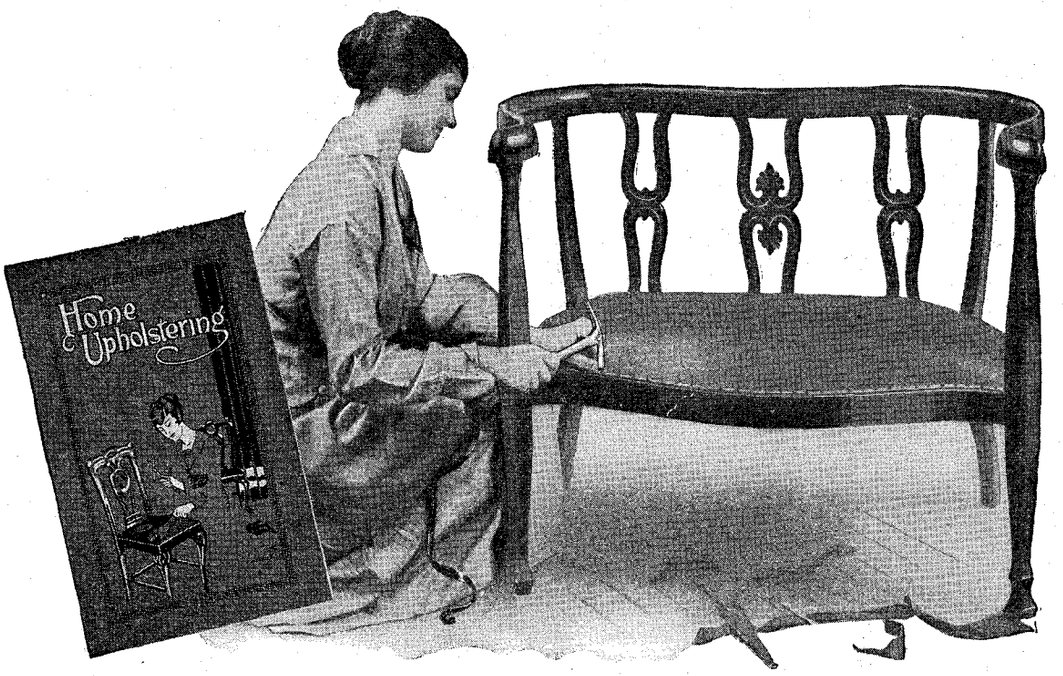
DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Every Woman Needs This Free Book

Let us send it to you. It tells how to do plain upholstery of furniture, and to make many useful and beautiful conveniences with DU PONT FABRIKOID REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

Craftsman Quality

If you can drive tacks with a hammer, you can re-upholster a dining chair, a plain stuffed chair, or a lounge, convert a faded screen into a handsome Fabrikoid screen, make a shoe box, or a shirtwaist box, cover tables, and in many other ways use this handsome, luxurious, leathery upholstery material to brighten and modernize your home.

Craftsman Fabrikoid is on sale in some department and furniture stores. We want to put it on sale in all of them by developing a large retail demand among those who know its beauty and economy.

If you cannot buy Craftsman Fabrikoid in your town, we will mail you a piece 25 inches square, ample to cover almost any chair seat or cushion, for $1.00. State whether you want plain black, or Spanish leather effect in brown, green, red, or blue tones. Also please name your local upholstery goods dealer.

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CURRENT POETRY

LONG tradition ends the Christmas festival with Twelfth Night, or the Feast of the Epiphany, with its memories of the Three Kings, whose bones—so the legend has it—repose in Cologne, and so this year the Three Kings are our Allies. The London *Athenæum* quotes a fine poem about them from the pen of the Belgian patriot who has not lived to enjoy the long-looked-for victory:

THE THREE KINGS

BY EMILE CAMMAERTS

Three Wise Men followed the Star,
Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar.—Longfellow.

There's a far-away sound behind the hill,
The russet hill in the blue of the night:
The Star's at the head and the moon at the tail
Of the tinkling of crystalline bells.

. . . . . .

One camel, two camels, three camels come
—The Star at the head and the moon at the tail—
Three big humps and three great Kings,
All silver and gold in the blue of the night.

To the dancing tune of the crystalline bells,
Gaspard's beard in the wind, Melchior's arms
like a cross,
They trot swiftly down from the top of the hill
Where Balthazar's straining his eyes to the Star.

"At Thy feet we lay our scepters down,
Our crowns in Thy arms and our hearts in Thy
hands,
And we bring to Thee myrrh and the fine, fine
gold
And sweet odors of frankincense.

"Hither we come from the end of the world
—Clink-clank through the snow, clink-clank in
the cold—
Following forever the vagabond Star,
And we hunger for Thee!"

This beautiful tale of the gifts beyond computation which the soldiers have brought to Christ appeared in the London *Spectator:*

EPIPHANY VISION

(*In the ward*)

BY MARY ADAIR-MACDONALD

This is the night of a Star.
Dusk grow window and wall;
A Cross unseen floats red o'er the wrack of war;
Silences fall
In the house where the wounded are.

"Good-night to all!"
Then I pause awhile by the open door, and see
Their patient faces, pale through the blue smoke-
rings,
On the night of Epiphany.
But who are these, who are changed utterly,
Wearing a look of Kings?

Brothers, whence do ye come?
Royal and still, what Star have ye looked upon?
—"From hill and valley, from many a city home
We came, we endured till the last of strength was
gone,
Over the narrow sea.
But what of a Star? We have only fought for
home
And babes on the mother's knee."
(Their silence saith.)

—Brothers, what do ye bring
To the Christ Whom Kings adored?—"We
can not tell.
We might have fashioned once some simple thing;
Once we were swift, who now are very slow;
We were skilled of hand, who bear the splint
and the sling.
We gave no thought to pain, in the year ago,
Who since have passed through Hell.
But what should we bring Him now—we, dere-
licts nigh past mending?"
(Frankincense, myrrh, and gold;
Winds His choristers, worlds about His knee. . . .
Hath He room at all in His awful Treasury
For the gifts our Kings unfold
That can ne'er be told?)

This is the night of a Star.
This is the long road's ending.
They are sleeping now; they have brought their
warrior best
To the Lord their God Who made them;
And lo! He hath repaid them
With rest.—

This is the night of a Star.
The laugh that rings through torment, the ready
jest,
Valor and youth, lost hope, and a myriad dreams
Splendidly given—
He hath taken up to the inmost heart of Heaven.
And now—while the night grows cold, and the
ward-fire gleams
You may guess the tender smile as He walketh
hidden
In the place where His Wise Ones are.

Woman is not always in this exalted mood, not even after months of nursing. Witness Esther Duff in her "Bohemian Glass" (Blackwell, Oxford) where she has a spasm of jealousy:

OF A CERTAIN GREEN-EYED MONSTER

BY ESTHER LILIAN DUFF

Charles gave Elizabeth a Dodo,
Charles never offered one to me—
The loveliest lemon-colored Dodo,
With the greenest eyes that you could wish to
see.

Now it isn't that I'm doubting if Charles loves me,
And I know that he would ask me out to tea,
But he *did* give Elizabeth a Dodo,
And he never even offered one to me.

As a contrast here is something essentially feminine from *Smith's Magazine:*

THE MING TEA SET

BY ALINE MICHAELIS

It stands upon my table there
With such a quaint and artless air.
Within its yellow garden-close
Twin turquoise ladies, so demure,
Tread purple bridges miniature,
To pluck a glowing, golden rose.

One would not dream to see them smile,
Those turquoise maids with witching wile,
That some six hundred years have sped
Since first they saw Spring's blossoming
When came the dynasty of Ming,
And Kublai Khan's hordes fought and fled.

Hung-Wu, the Son of Heaven, is dead,
His temples dust, his glory fled;
That potter, too, at King-te-chen,
Who wrought with such consummate art
In centuries past each smallest part,
Will paint nor rose, nor maid again.

Strange, kings and dynasties are gone,
And still this fragile thing lives on,
As tho Death's self it could defy!
The mind that planned, the hand that wrought
Are naught, ay, even less than naught
To beauty's immortality.

Carl Sandburg's new volume, "Cornhuskers" (Henry Holt, New York), has these delicate lines:

SIXTEEN MONTHS

BY CARL SANDBURG

On the lips of the child Janet float changing dreams,
It is a thin spiral of blue smoke,
A morning camp-fire at a mountain lake.
On the lips of the child Janet
Wisps of haze on ten miles of corn,
Young light blue calls to young light gold of
morning.

The aftermath of war has left us still with food-problems. War-diet—from which we hope to escape soon—is responsible for this pathetic plaint. It was found in the Chicago *Daily News:*

THE PATRIOT DINES

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

I'm a patriot;
I'll not find fault with my dinner.
My lady of Camelot
Is likewise a patriot.
The soup is too thin; I'm not.
Alack! I shall soon be thinner.
But I am a patriot;
I'll not find fault with my dinner.

I am a patriot,
Thinking high thoughts like Plato.
We must be thrifty—What!
As I am a patriot.
Nothing but shad! Great Scott!
Carrots and boiled potato!
But I am a patriot,
Thinking high thoughts like Plato.

A few words on the subject from *Punch:*

A RATIONAL CONCLUSION

Not long ago I viewed with much misgiving
My form once typical of manly grace,
And paler grew the smile born of good living
As rose my weight at an alarming pace;
Now, as I draw my frugal war-time ration
And view a figure once more trim and svelte,
I deem the foe—quite in the Teuton fashion—
Once more has vainly struck below the belt.

From one of the Greenwich Village clarions of a new world—*The Pagan*—comes this truthful picture of the singers of the new songs:

WE

BY JOSEPH U. HARRIS

We are the singers
Who of our great love have made
A strange, unlettered song,
And have sung it,
Silently.

We are the singers,
Singing our poor hearts out in desolation,
Scaling with weak ladders of song
The high wall of the world;
Battling hopelessly
With ignorance, and meeting
Ignominious defeat.

We are the singers
Who of our great desire have sung
Strange melodies
That end in discord.

Finally a war-echo from *Poetry:*

TAPS

BY BAKER BROWNELL

Into pure night
A strand of golden sound
Weaves a design.

Life woven in sound
Is night and song.

Pathos—of a soul—
Inspires the darkness.

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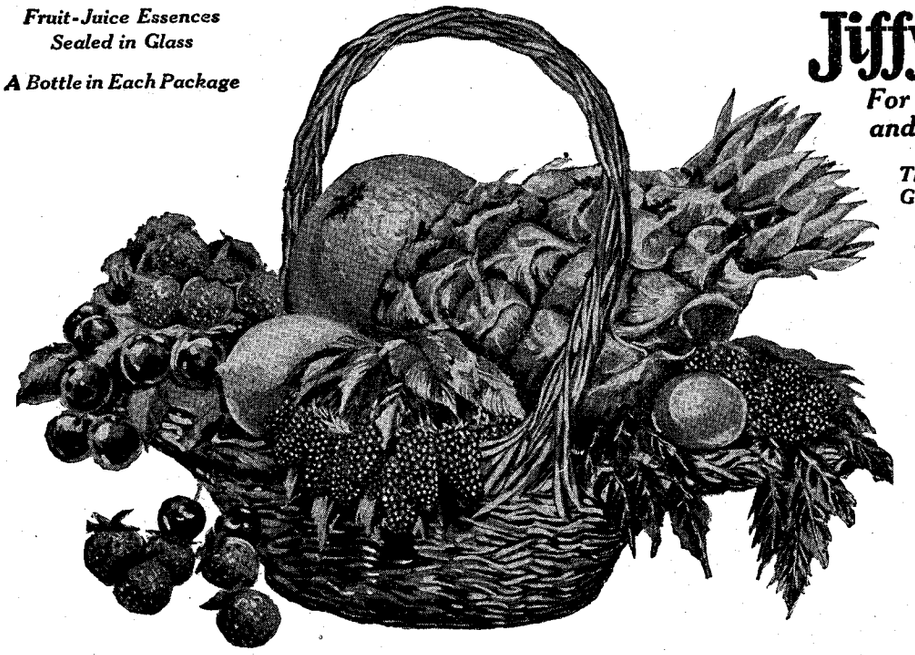
Fruit-Juice Essences Sealed in Glass

A Bottle in Each Package



Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads

The New-Style Gelatine Dainty

Fresh Fruit Desserts—2 Cents

Jiffy-Jell brings you a real-fruit dessert, richly flavored with fruit-juice essence, at a cost of two cents per serving.

The flavors come in liquid form—in vials—a bottle in each package. They are made by condensing fruit juices, and are kept fragrant and fresh in glass.

The flavors are rich and abundant. We use half a Pineapple to make the flavor for one dessert. We use 65 Loganberries to flavor another.

You get the delights and the healthfulness of fruit, at a fraction of what fruit costs. You get them now when fruit is high and when you need fruit most.

12½ Cents Per Dinner

A package of Jiffy-Jell serves six people in mold form, or 12 if you whip the jell. It costs less than fruitless desserts.

It is prepared in an instant. Simply add boiling water, then the flavor from the vial.

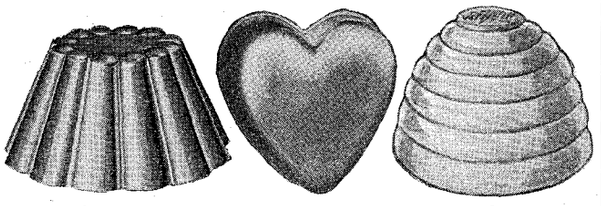
Think of having real-fruit desserts, rich in fruit essence, at such little cost and effort in midwinter.

Lime-Fruit For Salads

Lime-fruit flavor makes a tart, green salad jell. Serve with your salads or mix the salad in before cooling. Or mix in meat scraps and make a zestful meat loaf—meat in aspic.

Mint Jiffy-Jell is a garnish jell for roast lamb or cold meats.

We Give Molds



Style 6 Style 5 Style 4

Individual Dessert Molds Made of Pure Aluminum

Assorted Styles—See Offers Below

Trial Offer

To urge a trial of Jiffy-Jell we offer molds worth much more than it costs you. Try two of the flavors. Try Loganberry or Pineapple for a dessert, and either Lime or Mint. Then tell us which molds you want.

Do this today. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget. You are missing more than you know while you lack Jiffy-Jell. There was never anything half so good in gelatine desserts.

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

Bottle in Each Package

Mint For Mint Jell — **Lime** For Salad Jell

Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell. Then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds as we picture.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of these larger aluminum molds, valued at 50c each:

Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped. (B)

Or Pint Dessert Mold, fluted. (C)

Or 6-Portion Vegetable Salad Mold. (D)

Or 6-Portion Fruit Salad Mold. (E)

L. D.-385

Mail Us This Coupon

When You Buy Jiffy-Jell From Your Grocer

I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell from

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[Name of Grocer]

Now I enclose _____ cents, for which mail me the following molds as per your offer:

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[State Molds Wanted]

Write plainly—give full address.

Your Name _____

Address _____

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. Nothing else has true-fruit flavors in vials. ***Mail coupon to***

Waukesha Pure Food Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin

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To those who tried to buy this Fire Extinguisher during the war!

LAST year the public had to come *second* on fire extinguishers. The vital need of protecting government production against fire risk was the one consideration.

But now, because the government realizes the tremendous economic waste of fire, the authorities have been quick to lift the safeguards that assured their own supply. So now the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher is again available to the general public.

And with property values greater than ever before, it is your duty, and every man's, to have at hand the means of killing the little fire at the start.

To be certain of this means to *know*—not guess—that your extinguisher will operate instantly, easily and under every circumstance.

The Johns-Manville is the only extinguisher that may be discharged accurately and continuously in either of two ways. If the fire is accessible, pump it as with an ordinary extinguisher, but if hard to get at or if the operator is in cramped quarters, the stream can be discharged by air pressure, allowing the extinguisher to be aimed as easily as the nozzle of a garden hose.

You may never realize the importance of this feature until the crisis comes, but in many fires, in chimneys, behind stoves, on electrical short circuits, etc., it makes all the difference between safety and disaster.

When you need it, is too late to buy a fire extinguisher.
Dealers everywhere handle the Johns-Manville.
In spite of high raw material costs the price has not advanced.

Price $10 $10.50 West of the Rockies

In Canada $12. West of Calgary $12.50
Brass or Nickel. Bracket included.

Our liberal policy of jobber-dealer protection will interest the trade. Write us.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products

INSULATION *that keeps the heat where it belongs*
CEMENTS *that make boiler walls leak-proof*
ROOFINGS *that cut down fire risks*
PACKINGS *that save power waste*
LININGS *that make brakes safe*
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

WORKERS IN DEFENSE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(*Continued from page 32*)

have always manifested the deepest concern, and no church service could be more solemn nor more reverent than these I have attended. And large crowds attended, too. It is not right to publicly make the statement which the article carries, that the boys don't attend. It is false; they do. . . . . .

"The author's actual knowledge of the conditions in camp life is based, first on his own observation in three camps, and on letters from his friends. To draw general conclusions which shall apply to all camps in this country and to make sweeping assertions which are supposed to represent the work overseas is to step entirely outside the bounds of reasonable deduction. The author is, by his own confession, not sufficiently informed to discuss a subject which carries with it such tremendous consequences.

"The article itself is distorted. The premise is wrong. No man with even a grain of actual knowledge of such a great organization as the Y. M. C. A. could possibly be guilty of believing that any of its most ardent devotees would ever seriously assert that it is the 'one organization, in a world war, with no flaw or defect or spot or any such thing to mar it.' Such an assertion is the height of folly. The 'Y' workers come from everywhere, from every denomination. Who ever dreamed they or the organization were perfect? Even if some one, in an insane moment, should have uttered the statement, no man save a foolish man would attach any weight to it."

The letter reaching us from Camp Lewis, Washington, signed by the Religious Work Director, expressly requests us to publish a few facts concerning the religious work of the Y. M. C. A. in Camp Lewis. The Director here thinks he divines in the writer of the *Churchman* article an "extreme sacramentarian," with whose opinion he has no quarrel. He does, however, take issue as to "several questions of fact."

"He states first that there is 'a lack of distinctness between religious services and recreational activities.' This is contrary to my experience in Camp Lewis and several other camps of the West. All day Sunday and one week-day evening are set entirely apart for exclusively religious services with which nothing must conflict. It is true that occasionally a religious message is interjected during other programs, such as between movie-reels. To some it might seem incongruous to present a religious talk of five minutes between two reels of 'Charlie Chaplin.' It might shock the sensibilities of some good people to have an audience strike up 'Katy,' immediately after singing 'Nearer My God to Thee.' But the boys in khaki have no such nice sense of conventionalities. They do not draw a fine line of distinction between the sacred and the secular. Their souls are not troubled when a prayer is offered during a boxing and wrestling program. It does not require a long, studied process to wrench them into a spiritual frame of mind. It is not necessary to have beautiful and elaborate perquisites in order to create a religious atmosphere in an army camp. There wouldn't be many such services if it were! The soldier has learned that he doesn't need a long pause to iron out his

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face in order to be in the spirit of prayer when prayer-meetings are 'tacked on the end of stunt nights with no intermission.' There may have been a good military reason why the prayer of the man in the depot brigade was unwise. Perhaps the emotions of the raw recruits should not have been stirred up by publicly telling God how lonely and homesick they all were.

"The author's second criticism is that there 'is no such thing as reverence in most 'Y' religious meetings.' I shall have to take issue with the writer as to the facts. In our distinctly religious services we do everything possible to foster the spirit of reverence. Carpets are placed upon the floor. Secretaries are at each door to warn the boys to 'get on their toes.' A pulpit and other appropriate furniture are placed upon the platform. There is often a choir. The pianist, usually a former church organist, commences the service with a voluntary. Then all join in the Doxology. There is a responsive service, and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer in unison. Everything possible is done at these distinctively church-services to make the boys feel that they have attended, not a 'sing,' not a live talk, but such a service as they used to attend in their home church. When they go to their barracks with that glowing feeling which accompanies one from a properly ordered service, they write home that they 'have been to church,' and they mean it just as it sounds to the folks at home.

"In the 'Y' buildings in Camp Lewis the communion is frequently administered and the rite of baptism is given to those desiring it, always by the ordained chaplains. Many boys, at the request of their home church, have, on confession of their faith, been received formally into church membership at our public services. Many a parent has received with keen joy, and many a pastor with deep satisfaction, the word that certain boys before going across to the battle-front became members of the church in which they were brought up, being properly received for that church at a service in the 'Y.'

"The third objection of our critic that we are 'slangy' would indicate that he felt that Y. M. C. A. religious-work secretaries were not of an intellectual type. The roster of those secretaries at Camp Lewis would quickly disillusion him. We have on our religious-work staff at present one college president, a college professor, a noted Chautauqua lecturer, the pastor of a leading church in Honolulu, an evangelist who has held missions in several of the largest cities of Europe, and prominent pastors of a denomination which is noted for its outstanding intellectuality. Among our secretaries since my coming to Camp Lewis have been two Episcopal Bishops. The Bible study course which is used in the Western cantonments is a scholarly production written by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, the pastor of the great Central Union church of Honolulu, and a brilliant student of Union Seminary.

"The author states that 'the signing of decision cards and war-rolls is, as it is usually done, a fruitless, a meaningless thing.' It may have been a just criticism in the past that 'the Y. M. C. A. is always trying to get a man to sign something,' and that without much meaning attached to the signing. But recently the policy of the Religious Work Department has been to discourage all indiscriminate signing. Secretaries are forbidden to have the war-roll signed in public meetings. Such signing is only done after personal consultation,

Little Women

THAT glorious mop of reddish hair, with the glint of gold in it.

Those dark, shining tresses, velvety black.

These rich masses of chestnut curls.

What will they look like when the little women of today have little women of their own?

A serious question—that. But you can forecast the future pretty accurately right now—if you are careful to shampoo the little folks' heads systematically—with Packer's Tar Soap.

Yes, "Packer's"—for this pure, pine-tar shampoo soap could not cause the slightest injury to even the finest and most delicate baby ringlets—nor to the tenderest and most sensitive baby scalp.

Start using "Packer's" *today*. "You cannot begin too early"—as every sensible mother knows. Send 10c for sample half-cake.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Department 84A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City

PURE AS THE PINES

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A CAMPAIGN TO PROTECT YOU IN BUYING

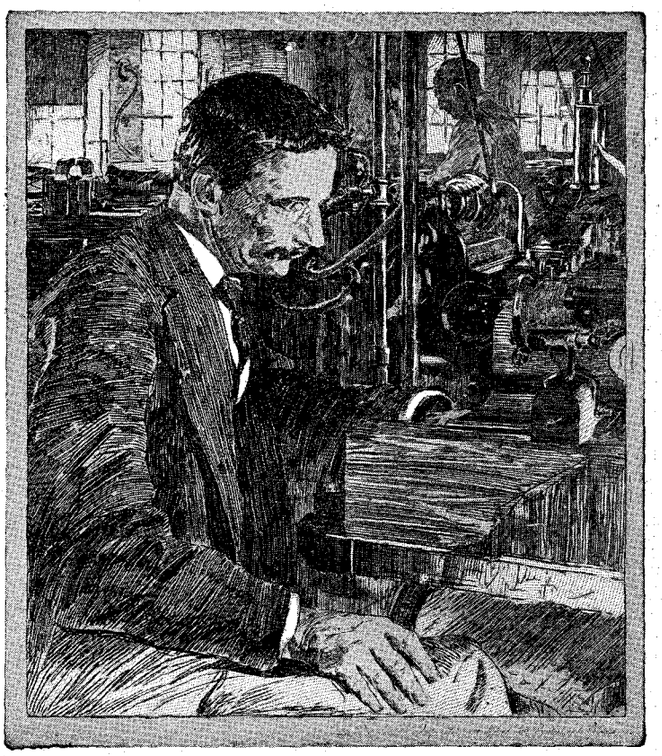
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, speaking in one of his essays of a distinguished man, said: "He is put together like a Waltham Watch."

No finer tribute was ever paid this American masterpiece than when the Sage of Concord used it as the symbolic character of greatness.

The Waltham Watch represents the genius of many men whose inventive faculties have been concentrated for nearly three-quarters of a century to make it the wonderful time-keeping device it is.

Among these famous watch makers and inventors is enshrined the name of Duane H. Church — a man whose marvelous grasp of the principles of mechanics filled the great shops at Waltham, Massachusetts, with exclusive machinery that performs miracles of accurate and delicate work which the human hand could not equal.

Many of these machines are awe inspiring to the beholder. One of them will do the work of a hundred skilled workmen — do it better and with greater accuracy. They demonstrate American mechanical skill at perfection.



Duane H. Church, famous inventor who filled the great shops at Waltham, Massachusetts, with exclusive watch-making machinery that performs miracles of accurate and delicate work which the human hand could never equal.

To see these machines is to know beyond the shadow of a doubt why Waltham is the "World's Watch Over Time," and why the foreign-built watch cannot compare with it in time-keeping dependability.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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TO INSTRUCT YOU IN CHOOSING YOUR WATCH

The buying of a watch is an important matter. It is an investment in time-keeping. And time is the most valuable possession of man.

Very few people know anything about watches.

The "works," or mechanism, of a watch is a mystery. Yet we can truthfully say, "A watch is only as good as its works."

You buy a watch for one thing — to keep correct time for you — to tell it to you with dependability any moment of the day or night.

A good watch must have something more than good looks — it must have good "works."

Millions of people imagine that the "best" watch is made abroad — or, at any rate, that its works are imported from there.

Yet, in competitive horological tests at the world's great Expositions, Waltham has not only defeated these watches of foreign origin, but all other watches as well.

In a series of advertisements we are going to show Americans that there is a watch built in the United States whose time-keeping mechanism is superior to that of the foreign-built watch, —

A watch that is easily and reasonably repaired because its parts are standardized, —

A watch that represents American leadership in mechanical skill, —

A watch that has revolutionized the art of watch making and assured accurate and dependable time-keeping.

In this important series of advertisements we are going to take you through the "works" of a Waltham watch; lay bare those hidden superiorities which have led the horological experts of the greatest nations of five continents to choose Waltham as *the* watch for the use of their government railroads.

We are going to strip away theory and show you facts — every part from the frame to the dial, hands and case.

When you finish reading these advertisements, which will appear regularly in the leading periodicals and magazines, you will walk up to your jeweler's counter and demand the watch you want — because you will know how it is built and why it is superior to the foreign watch.

Look for these advertisements. Read them.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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a calm presentation, and when the Secretary is assured that the signer knows just what he is doing.

"The author says: 'From what I have seen in most camps the crowds at religious services could not be much smaller than they are.' If I reply by quoting figures our critic would probably say that here is proof that we are striving after numbers! But at risk of his further displeasure, I must present in the path of his contentions these stubborn facts. During the past six months, which include the slack summer season, there were held in Y. M. C. A. buildings in Camp Lewis 985 religious services at which the aggregate attendance was 176,731.

"While I would not request that this communication be made the basis of the leading article in your Religion and Social Service Department, as was the attack of our critic, I submit it in the trust that you will be able to make a place for it where it will be seen by at least some of those who were misled by the article in question."

It is not unnatural that men whose work is attacked should retort with some warmth; but they are abetted by one outside religious work who sprinkles cool reason over his argument. Final testimony comes from Sergeant Courtright, of Fort Hancock, New Jersey, who, an officer in the Army, takes up the cudgel in behalf of the men of an associated service. He describes himself as an enlisted man in the service for over four years. We quote him:

"I have seen secretaries come and go at the 'Y' and I have been quite a regular attendant of same. I am a church-member and believe in God and believe I know what true religion is. The 'Y' at this post does teach true religion. There are the quiet hours when you are away from the crowd in an upper room in Bible-study classes. There are also the general services that are quiet and religious. I never have yet seen descriptions borne out that your article had about 'Katy' and 'Nearer My God To Thee' put together, nor have I ever seen other conditions as described. I think that if the chap who did all that investigating will come here I can show him a 'Y' that will satisfy the ideal of a 'Y,' and I think there are dozens of other places that will do the same. I also happen to have the opportunity of teaching higher mathematics in the 'Y' and instructing men for entrance to officers' training-camps, and have attended about every class of meeting the 'Y' puts out, and not only in this camp but in others, and I do know that conditions as they describe them in that article are not true in several places. I notice the 'Y' contrasted with the K. of C. Where I have seen the two in working order I could not tell the difference, and as to one being more quiet and devotional than the other, well it might be true some places but it never was where I have been. The work of the two is very near parallel and all credit to both of them. I think to end it all up that articles like you print along that line had a great deal better been left unprinted for they do a world of harm, and some narrow-minded people are liable to believe that they are universally true, and I for one soldier have never even seen anything to compare with conditions similar to article you state. All honor to the 'Y,' the greatest thing for the boys along its individual line that could be devised, and I want to say the boys appreciate it."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW THE "Q"-BOATS REPAID FRIGHTFULNESS IN KIND

NOW and again through the war we heard of the "great mystery" of the British Navy—the "Hush-Hush Ships." The secret was well kept. Occasionally we met a British naval officer and our subtle but persistent questions were answered by baffling silence and the broadest of grins. To-day the menace has departed and the secret is out. In the London *Times* "Bartimeus"—a British naval officer who wields a pretty pen—tells us how the *Q*-boats killed the *U*-boats. He writes:

There was a day, now happily past, when the submarine scourge was broadcast upon the seas; then the country turned for its salvation to the Navy, upon which, under the good providence of God, it had grown accustomed to rely in most of the crises of its history. Scientific and mechanical appliances, on a scale adequate to meet and checkmate the outrage of unrestricted submarine warfare, could not be produced by pressing a button. With workshops and laboratories yielding their output at highest pressure, the German building yards were gaining in the race. Every day brought its sickening tale of sinking and burning and murder on the high seas, and in Whitehall offices men studied statistics and columns of figures with faces ever growing graver.

The irritable tension of those days is best forgotten now. Prices rose, ships sank, and the Navy said not a word. It was "doing its damndest" in silence, according to its wont. And not even in forecastle or wardroom did men so much as whisper what was afoot. To-day the submarine remains merely as a stern corrective, curbing waste and extravagance, bracing the nation's nerve. The ingenuity of man is boundless, and science has not yet said her word; human courage and devoted valor alone seem to have reached a point there is no transcending. It was these two factors which stemmed the flood at the moment of supreme crisis; on these the veil is at last lifted, and the tale now told in all simplicity and truth.

First of all, the sailors noted the inhuman methods of the Hun commanders and decided that Hun "frightfulness" should be hoisted on its own petard:

The methods of the German submarine in its war against unarmed shipping gradually settled down to a routine which varied but little in the early phases of the conflict. It was the custom to attempt to torpedo at sight, on the principle of the least said the soonest mended. If the torpedo missed, as was not infrequently the case, the submarine broke surface a mile or so away from the ship and fired a shot across her bows. The merchantman had then two alternatives: to take to his heels and try to escape, or to heave to and abandon ship. In the latter case the submarine closed the derelict to within a few hundred yards and summoned the boats alongside. At the muzzle of a revolver the captain was ordered into the submarine with his papers and the crew of his boat directed to row a party of German sailors, bearing bombs, back to the ship. These worthies, having placed the bombs in the ship's vitals and looted the officers' quarters, returned to the submarine, propelled by the men they had robbed and whose ship they were engaged in sinking. From the German point of view the situation was not without its humor, and in the majority of cases these merry Teutons saw fit, by jeers, to share the jest with the castaways before abandoning them to their fate in open boats. In due course the bomb exploded and the ship disappeared. It is an economical method, since bombs cost less than torpedoes, and the formality of looting the ship helped to preserve its popularity.

For a while the Navy noted these methods and the little human failings of the enemy in silence. Then it drew a deep breath and opined that thereby it had pleased the Lord to deliver the enemy into its hands. In its own peculiar phraseology, it reckoned that it "had the Hun cold."

This is how the "Hush Ships" were evolved. The Navy did some deep thinking and—

It argued that a man-of-war could be disguised as a tramp steamer and carry concealed armament. Such a vessel, by plying on the trade routes, must inevitably meet a submarine in time, and in her character of peaceful merchantman be ordered to abandon ship. The ship might be abandoned to all outward appearances, but still retain sufficient men concealed on board to fight the hidden guns when the moment came for her to cast disguise to the winds and hoist the White Ensign. Certain risks had to be taken for granted, of course; the almost inevitable torpedo sooner or later, the probability of a little indiscriminate shelling while the submarine approached, the possibility of being ultimately sunk before assistance could arrive. Yet the odds were on the submarine being sunk first, and the rest was on the knees of the gods. Thus the Navy argued.

An old collier of some 2,000 tons was selected from among the shipping at the disposal of the Admiralty and taken to a dockyard port, where she unostentatiously underwent certain structural alterations. These included disappearing mountings for guns concealed beneath hatchway covers, and masked by deckhouses which collapsed like cards at a jerk of a lever. From the host of volunteers, among whom were retired admirals, captains, commanders, and lieutenants of the Royal Navy, a young lieutenant-commander was selected and appointed in command. His officers were volunteers from the Royal Naval Reserve, ex-merchant seamen, familiar enough with the *rôle* they were required to play, and in some cases with little mental scores of their own which required adjustment when the time came. The crew was mostly from the West Country, men of Devon with one or two traditions to uphold in the matter of brave adventure. It also included Welshmen and Irish with a pretty taste for a fight, and a few Scots, of the dour type, hard to frighten. They were picked from the Royal Navy, Fleet, and Royal Reserves—merchant seamen and fishermen the last, many of whom had formed a nodding acquaintance with death long before they received this invitation to a closer intimacy. In the matter of ages, they ranged between 17 and 52.

They sailed from Queenstown under the Red Ensign; but before they left some of the crew trudged, as pilgrims to a shrine, and stood awhile among the mounds in that pathetic God's acre where the women

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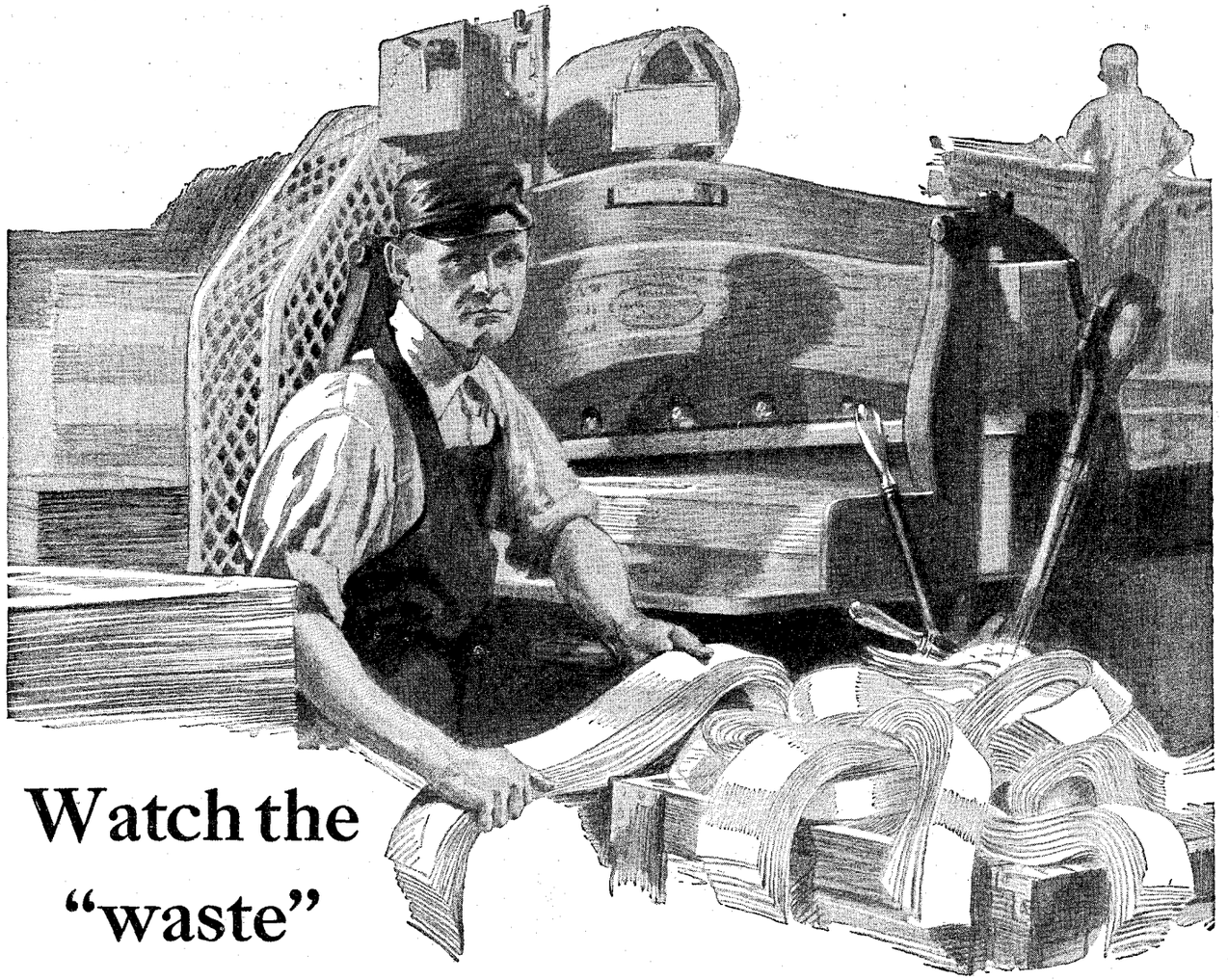

Watch the "waste" when planning printing

HERE is a scene common in every printing plant and heartbreaking to every printer. Whenever a printing job is not carefully figured for standard size sheets, "cutting to waste" becomes necessary. The printer sees pounds of valuable paper trimmed away, simply because a customer was wanting in foresight.

The man who plans his catalog or booklet to cut from a standard size sheet of paper is conserving. It is the fellow who decides to issue a twenty-eight page catalog, say 9 x 9, without once considering whether or not this will involve "cutting to waste" that needs reforming. His order may be a small one, the waste involved if pointed out to him may seem small. But multiply him by ten thousand and we see the serious side of this "what little I am wasting won't make any difference" attitude.

Odd and unusual size printing, results every time in one of two kinds of waste. Either good paper must be trimmed and thrown away or, in case of a large order, the paper mill must stop and reset its machinery for a special run. Every time a special size run of paper is made for you, the total production of paper mills on standard sizes is reduced by one or two tons. When you buy printing, plan for a page size that will cut economically from a stock size sheet. Good stock sizes are 25 x 38; 28 x 42; 32 x 44, and others with which your printer is familiar.

Your printer is also familiar, and favorably familiar, with the entire line of Warren's Standard Papers.

The Warren Suggestion Book, which shows these papers, will acquaint you with them so thoroughly and interestingly that after reading it you and your printer will speak the same language when paper is discussed. It is sent on request to buyers of printing; to printers, engravers and their salesmen.

Warren's STANDARD Printing Papers

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

"Constant Excellence of Product"

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TO SAVE from starvation four million stricken refugees, the victims of Turkish oppression and brutality—

To enable them to become again an industrious, self-supporting people, no longer dependent on outside aid—

This is the present program of the Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Of the $30,000,000 to be raised January 12-19, urgently needed though it all is for immediate relief work among a people who are daily dying by thousands, part will be used for the industrial, and particularly the agricultural, rehabilitation of refugees whose homes, lands and entire worldly possessions have been ruthlessly destroyed by the Turk.

These intelligent, progressive, industrious peoples of the Near East are Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and Persians. They formed the backbone of the economic life of Western Asia, and nothing shows more clearly the incompetence of Turkish ruling than the blind, unreasoning hate that deliberately tried to blot out the once wealth-producing classes of their country.

Western Asia is capable of yielding in abundance all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate climes. Only the stupid repressive policy of the Turks and the antiquated methods of agriculture in use have kept it from becoming one of the granaries the world.

With modern agricultural machinery and modern methods the country will soon be producing more than enough for its own needs, and this at a time when food will still be one of the most pressing problems for Europe and for America.

You are asked to give, to give generously, to save four million sufferers from cold, hunger, disease, certain death. Never has such a call been made to the humanity of America. But every dollar you give is an investment in the resurrection of a race, an investment that will result in lasting benefit not only to those you help but to America and to the world.

Every dollar subscribed goes to the Relief Work
All expenses are privately met
All funds are cabled through the Department of State
All funds are distributed through U. S. Consuls or American Agencies
Our Government is prevented from giving aid
The Red Cross is not organized for Relief work in these sections.

17 cents a day—$5 a month—$60 a year—is the irreducible minimum at which life can be sustained among the people. They shall not perish!

How generously will you give?

Make your contributions payable to
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

Formerly American Committee for Armenian-Syrian Relief
One Madison Avenue, New York City

This space contributed by
NUJOL Laboratories
Standard Oil Company (N. J.)
50 Broadway New York

and children of the *Lusitania* rest. They were then but freshly turned, those mounds in their eloquent diversity of lengths, and men had not begun to forget. . . . . .

For five weary months they patrolled the Atlantic waiting for the chance to avenge the *Lusitania's* dead. And often—so successful was their camouflage—they deceived even their own cruisers. Finally the long desired opportunity came:

Early one spring morning, when the daylight was stealing out of gray skies across the Atlantic waste, the track of a torpedo bubbled across the bows and passed ahead of the ship. The moment for which they had waited five weary months had come.

As befitted her *rôle* of tramp steamer in the early days of the war, the ship held steadily on her way, observing the stars in their courses, but not otherwise interested in the universe. Inboard, however, the alarm rang along the mess-decks and saloons, and men crawled into hen-coops and deck-houses, eagerly fingering the pistol-grips of the hidden guns. A few minutes later the submarine broke surface half a mile astern of the ship, and fired a shot across her bows. Whereupon, the supposed collier stopt her engines, and lay rolling in the trough of the seas with steam pouring from her exhausts, while the crew, who had rehearsed this moment to a perfection never yet realized on the boards of legitimate drama, rushed to and fro with every semblance of panic. The captain danced from one end of the bridge to the other, waving his arms and shouting; boats were turned out and in again amid a deliberate confusion that brought blushes to the cheeks of the ex-merchant seamen called upon to play the part.

In the meantime the submarine had approached at full speed to within about 700 yards, and, evidently not satisfied with the speed at which the ship was being abandoned, fired another shot, which pitched 50 yards short of the engine-room. There was apparently nothing further to be gained by prolonging the performance for this impatient audience, and the lieutenant-commander on the bridge, cap in hand, and breathless with his pantomimic exertions, blew a shrill blast on his whistle. Simultaneously the White Ensign fluttered to the masthead, deck-houses and screens clattered down, and three minutes later the submarine sank under a rain of shells and Maxim bullets. As she disappeared beneath the surface the avenger reached the spot and dropt a depth charge over her. A moment after the explosion the submarine reappeared in a perpendicular position alongside the ship, denting the bilge-keel as she rolled drunkenly among the waves. The after gun put five more rounds into the shattered hull at point-blank range, and, as she sank for the last time, two more depth charges were dropped in mercy to speed her passing.

The lieutenant-commander in command had personally been superintending the administering of the *coup de grâce* from the stern, and, as he turned to make his way forward to the bridge for a few brief moments, the bonds of naval discipline relaxed. His men surged round him in a wildly cheering throng, struggling to be the first to wring him by the hand. They then mustered in the saloon, standing bareheaded while their captain read the Prayers of Thanksgiving for Victory, and called for three cheers for his Majesty the King. They cheered as only men can

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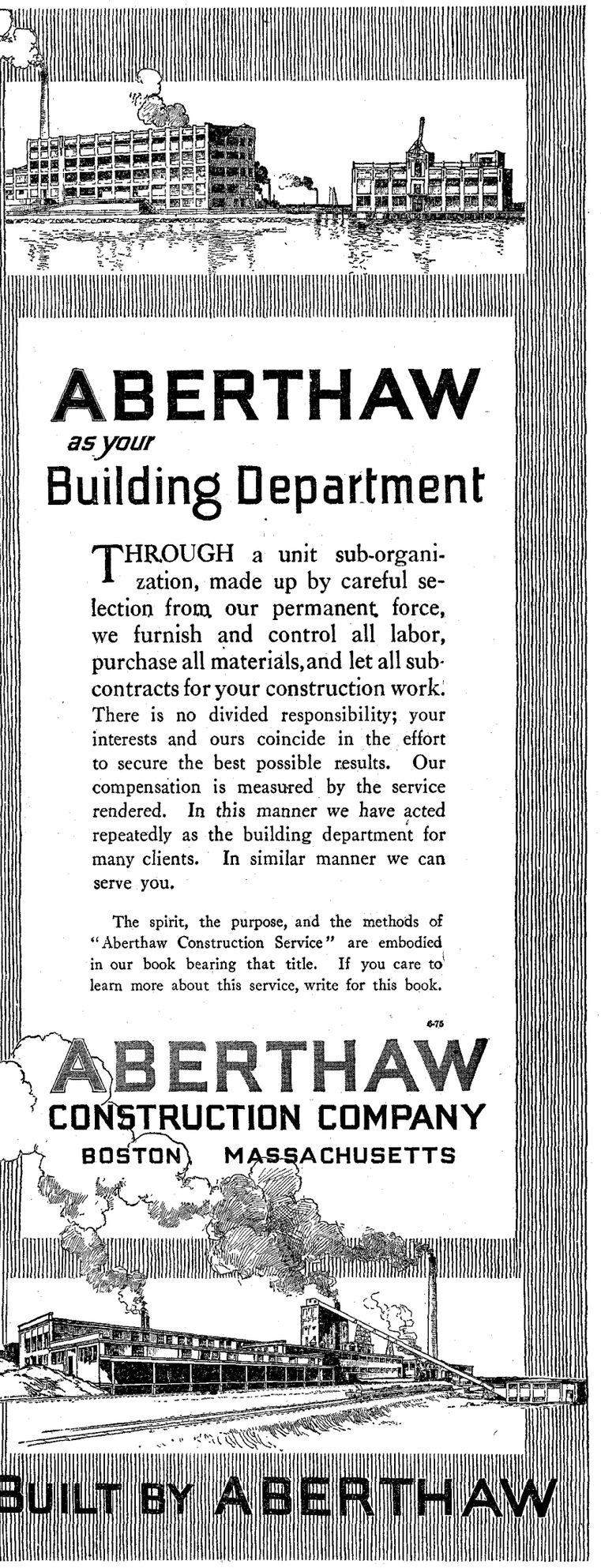
cheer in the first exultant flush of victory. But as the vessel gathered way and resumed her grim quest each man realized, deep down in his heart, that far sterner ordeals lay ahead.

The *Q*-boat was a success. The next great question was: Could she be kept a secret? "Bartimeus" writes:

Because man is mortal, not infallible, and fortune at her brightest a fickle jade, it was inevitable that sooner or later a day must come when a crippled German submarine would submerge beneath a hail of shells, miraculously succeed in patching up her damaged hull, and, under cover of darkness, crawl back to port. Word would then go out from Wilhelmshaven of a British man-of-war disguised as a lumbering tramp, with such and such a marking on her funnel, with stumpy masts and rusty deckhouses, who carried guns concealed in wheel-house and hen-coops, whose bulwarks collapsed, and whose bridge screens masked quick-firers and desperate men. To approach such a vessel was to enter a death-trap, unless every precaution was first taken to ensure she had been abandoned. There would be only one precaution open to a German submarine, who might in due course be expected to act accordingly. Such a day, in fact, came: misty, windless, with the aftermath of a great storm rolling eastward beneath a sullen swell. A vessel with the outward appearance of a merchantman, the fruits of whose labors for the past six months had doubtless perplexed that section of the Wilhelmshaven bureaucracy concerned with the non-return of *U*-boats, sighted toward evening the periscope and conning-tower of a submarine a mile away on her beam.

The figure on the bridge of the tramp, who carried, among other papers in his charge, his commission as a commander of the Royal Navy, took his pipe out of his mouth and laughed, as Drake might have laughed when the sails of a Spanish galleon broke the horizon. A tangle of flags appeared at the periscope of the submarine, and the tramp stopt obediently, blowing off steam in great clouds. Her commander turned over the pages of the International Signal Code, smiling still. "Hoist: 'Can not understand your signal,'" he said to the signalman, "I want to waste a few minutes," and moved to the engine-room voice-pipe. Obedient to his directions, the screws furtively jogged ahead under cover of the escaping steam, edging the steamer toward the watching enemy. The latter, however, promptly manned her foremost gun, turned, and slowly steamed toward them; she opened fire at a range of half a mile, the shell passing over the funnel of the disguised man-of-war.

In the tense excitement of that moment, when men's nerves and faculties were stretched like banjo-strings, the report of the submarine's gun rang loud through the still air. One of the man-of-war's gun-layers, lying concealed within his collapsible deck-house, heard the report, and, thinking that the ship herself had opened fire without the customary warning gongs, flung down the screens which masked his weapon. Any further attempt at concealment was useless. The fire-gongs rang furiously at every gun position, the white ensign was triced up to the mast-head in the twinkling of an eye, and the action started. After the first few hits the submarine lay motionless, with her bows submerged and her stern in the air for upwards of five minutes, while shells burst


ABERTHAW
as your
Building Department
THROUGH a unit sub-organization, made up by careful selection from our permanent force, we furnish and control all labor, purchase all materials, and let all sub-contracts for your construction work. There is no divided responsibility; your interests and ours coincide in the effort to secure the best possible results. Our compensation is measured by the service rendered. In this manner we have acted repeatedly as the building department for many clients. In similar manner we can serve you.
The spirit, the purpose, and the methods of "Aberthaw Construction Service" are embodied in our book bearing that title. If you care to learn more about this service, write for this book.
4-75
ABERTHAW
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
BUILT BY ABERTHAW

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Authoritative Statements on Farm Tractor Progress and Education

In an address by Junius F. Cook, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in charge of the Office of Farm Equipment Control, delivered recently before the Annual Meeting of Tractor and Thresher Department of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, many enlightening statements were made regarding the Farm Tractor.

Considering present and future progress of the Tractor, Mr. Cook expressed the following opinion:

"During the war and for a period after the war the high price of food and the wish of every true American to do his utmost to win the war quickly and see the world again peacefully and happily settled, have given the tractor trade a tremendous stimulus. The present period, that is, the reconstruction period, is as valuable and important to the tractor business, if not more so, than any other has been. Every nation and every people will be striving to recover with the greatest rapidity from the conditions of the war. The value to a nation of a very quick recovery after the war can be scarcely overestimated. The nations will all want labor-saving machines in proportion to their needs, to their ability to use them, and to their financial ability to buy them.

"Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that tractors manufactured in 1916 numbered 29,670; in 1917, 62,742; 1918, probably about 140,000. That is, the 1917 output was 111 per cent. increase over 1916, and 1918 will be about 120 per cent. over 1917.

"The demand for the different sizes of tractors is varying from year to year. There was the very large machine at an early date; then came a swing over to smaller machines for two, three and four plows. Among many it is thought that the two-plow machine, that in easy going can pull three plows, will be the one most used, even where three and four-plow machines are now being largely used; and I am inclined to this view.

"The demand on sizes is narrowing down from year to year and by large production the smaller sizes will become still cheaper in proportion to the larger size than now. The tractor demand as to sizes is to-day still in a very changing state and more and more we see that the tractor is bringing changes upon the farm implement design and the farm implement modifications are again reacting upon the tractor sizes. Tractor farming is having an influence upon the sizes of farms and also upon farm practise. With these considerations before us, it seems to me impossible to be very sure whether the three-plow, the two-plow, or the four-plow machines are the ones that will be most desirable.

"The number of tractors manufactured during the first half of 1918, as ascertained from the tractor questionnaires sent out by the office of Farm Equipment Control, for various horse-power ratings, are as follows:

10 to 12 h. p. inclusive	2,714
15 to 16 h. p. inclusive	3,716
18 to 20 h. p. inclusive	24,128
22 to 26 h. p. inclusive	20,658
27 h. p.	400
28 to 30 h. p. inclusive	2,772
35 to 36 h. p. inclusive	1,495
40 to 50 h. p. inclusive	1,025
60 to 80 h. p. inclusive	1,049

"These horse-power ratings are those given by the makers and I believe are not all on the same basis."

Speaking of the contact between the Tractor Manufacturer and the Tractor User and the education of the Tractor Purchaser, Mr. Cook said:

"The user is induced to purchase his tractor. Presumably he expects to make more money out of his farm work thereby. His equipment has been horses, and he may have in mind many ways whereby he can make more money with a tractor than with horses. His neighbor may have a tractor which has been a success and this perhaps is the most conclusive guide to some farmers, but not necessarily. If the neighbor's tractor is not a success, or is only a partial success, it may or may not be a true indication of whether the farmer should buy. In fact, his neighbor's experience is only an indication and the farmer still needs education to enable him to decide for himself. If the farmer is not of the kind to look the matter over broadly and decide for himself, he may still be quite successful in following a successful neighbor's example.

"Education in tractors can be obtained from a great many sources by the farmer and the more he utilizes all these sources of education and information, the surer he is to attain the highest success with a tractor. This also applies to the manufacturer and dealer. He can get valuable education and information from his neighbor's successes and failures, from the tractor schools held by the makers, from the tractor schools at the state colleges of agriculture, by attending tractor shows, studying tractor bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, and attending any of the tractor demonstrations. Tractor publications, farm papers, and trade papers also from time to time give valuable information.

"While the dealer comes in between the manufacturer and the farmer, his education should be such that he knows not only the construction of the machine, but also the principles of design. He must also know how to use it to give the best results to the user. There is no place in the industry where increased knowledge will reap a richer reward than in the position of the dealer. This is especially so with the man who sells tractors. He has facilities given in many ways by the manufacturer to obtain a good knowledge of all the lines handled.

"The farmer should, before purchasing a tractor, make it his business to see all the machines in his neighborhood. He will at the least require to put into the venture $1,200 to $1,500, and it will pay him well to spend a considerable amount in investigation before buying. Every opportunity should be taken to give the farmer as much information as possible regarding the machine he has purchased. The tractor schools of the agricultural colleges should be valuable educational forces that the farmers as well as dealers and manufacturers should make use of as far as possible."

In his address Mr. Cook shed the following interesting light upon the sources of tractor trouble.

"From the answers to questionnaires sent out by the Department of Agriculture to farmers, I found that from 2,179 reports the question, 'What part of your tractor gives you the most trouble?' was answered as follows:

Magnetos	299
Spark plugs	110
Gears	108
Carburetor	104
Bearings	80
Cylinders and pistons	61
Clutch	59
Valves and springs	43
Lubrication	29
Starting	28

"This information gives one a good idea of how to start examining a tractor with the view to buying or studying the machine. It will be seen from this return that one can eliminate at once a great many details and concentrate attention upon the above, which may be considered the main points of trouble. It seems to me that if I were buying a tractor I would make it my business to study magnetos, spark plugs, and carburetors enough so I would know not only the best for me to use, but how to use them when I received my tractor. Of course the reports of these troubles were from the users, and many of them probably did not know how to use them to the best advantage, but after all it is a good indication as to where to look for trouble. The farmer must not run away with the idea that because he can make his Ford car do all sorts of things he can do the same with a tractor running over rough ground and pulling a load up to its full capacity all day. It will take a lot of time and patience to make the tractor man realize that his best load would be two plows; that is, have a margin of one-third for satisfactory running, even if he can just struggle along with three plows."

That farmers in large numbers are seeking from the Government advice and information about Tractors was emphasized by Mr. Cook.

"There have been so many requests come to the Department of Agriculture from all sorts of farmers for information to guide them in buying tractors, that I feel there is a real need of the department taking up this work. Any such work would aim at answering the farmers' questions about tractors so far as possible. The tractor could be tested and given a rating such that when a farmer bought a 25 horse-power machine he would know such horse-power rating was on the same basis and would give the same power as another make of machine of the same rating. If such a machine would pull two plows satisfactorily on his farm he would expect a machine having 37 or 38 horse-power would pull three plows under similar conditions. He would know what size thresher or ensilage-cutter or any other machine he could run with his engine. There seems to be far more need of testing and rating tractors than of motor-cars or motor-trucks. Such a rating would be a safeguard to the manufacturer and dealer as well as the farmer, for any dispute arising could be settled by a rather simple test.

"At this time it is easy to overestimate the influence the tractor will have upon this nation, but from my study and work in connection with it I think the possibilities are enormous. Before the war our food-supply was growing less in proportion to the population. The tractor will help counteract this tendency."

Tractor Department

The Literary Digest

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all about her. The heavy swell made shooting difficult, but eventually she sank in a great commotion of the water and dense clouds of vapor that hung over the surface for some minutes. Two depth charges were dropt over her, and if ever men had cause for modest self-congratulation on having ridded the seas of yet another scourge it would seem that the officers and crew of the King's ship might have laid claim to their share. Yet, by ways unknown and incredible, it was claimed by the enemy that the submarine contrived to return, with shot-holes plugged and her dishonored colors at half-mast, to tell the tale.

The secret was now out, but the usefulness of the *Q*-boat still remained. It was accomplished by a bluff more brazen than the most hardened Western poker-player ever put across and more heroic than any in the history of the sea. Thus it was:

Future success in operations of this nature, therefore, depended no longer upon a mere ruse. It was obvious that thenceforward the enemy would not rise to the surface until his torpedo had found its mark; hence, altho a torpedo seen approaching can not infrequently be avoided, it became part of this grim game of bluff for the victim to insure that she was hit. Then, when the "panic party" had abandoned the ship, it behove the remainder to wait concealed and unresponsive beside their hidden guns, while the submarine rose to the surface and either closed within range or shelled them with sufficient thoroughness to convince him—who judged endurance and self-control by no mean standards—that the limit of human courage had been reached; that there could be no one concealed on board, and that he might with safety approach to loot and burn. Now this, as Mr. Kipling would put it, "was a damned tough bullet to chew." They were no demigods, nor yet fanatics, these three score or so wind-tanned sailor-men. They were just ordinary human beings, with the average man's partiality for life and a whole skin, and the love of wife and bairn or sweetheart plucking at the heart-strings of most of them. But they shared what is not given to all men in this world of human frailty, a whole-souled confidence in a fellow man, which, strengthened by utter devotion, would have carried them at his lightest nod through the gates of hell.

Under his command, then, they sailed with a cargo of timber in each hold and a faith in the good providence of God that came very near to the faith of little children. In due course, about 9:45 one morning a torpedo was seen approaching the starboard beam; observing his rôle as master of a careless tramp, with poor look-outs, the young commander held on his course. At the last moment, however, the helm was imperceptibly altered to insure the ship being struck abaft the engine-room, where it might do least damage. Those whom fate has afforded the opportunity of studying the trail of an approaching torpedo will, if they recall their sensations, appreciate to some extent the iron nerve requisite to such a maneuver. The torpedo burst abreast No. 3 hold, hurling a wall of water and wreckage to the height of the mast, and blowing a hole in the ship's side forty feet wide. Half-stunned and deafened by the concussion, the commander raised himself on his hands and knees, where he had been flung, and shouted to the navigator, "They've got us this time." The navigator, who was inside the chart-house, thrust his head out for a moment, moistening a lead pencil with his lips. "I reckon I've got time to finish working out this sight, sir," he replied with a grin, and withdrew his head.

The alarm-gongs had already sent the guns' crews to their invisible guns, and immediately after the explosion "Panic stations" was ordered, followed in due course by "Abandon ship." The navigator, having finished his "sight," and now acting as "master," abandoned ship with the "panic party." No sooner had the boats been lowered and shoved off from the ship's side, however, than the chief engineer rang up from below and reported that the after bulkhead had gone, and that the engine-room was filling fast. Peering, on all fours, through a slit in the bridge-screen, waiting for the inevitable periscope to appear, the commander bade him hold on as long as he could and keep enough steam to work the pumps; when the water had extinguished the fires, and then only the engines were abandoned and the staff remained concealed. This they did, crawling eventually on to the cylinders to escape from the rising flood.

The Hun was true to form. He came to the surface to gloat and perhaps to have a little amusement in shooting at the survivors. But he paid:

Shortly after the torpedo struck the ship the periscope of a submarine broke the surface a couple of hundred yards distant, evidently watching proceedings with a deliberate, cautious scrutiny. Moving slowly through the water, like the fin of a waiting shark, the sinister object came gradually down the ship's side, within five yards of the breathless boats, and not ten yards from where the commander lay, his pipe between his teeth, beside the voice-pipes that connected him with the assistant paymaster, R. N. R., who, concealed in the gun-control position, was awaiting the order to open fire. From the altitude of the bridge, the submerged whaleback hull was plainly visible to the figure crouched behind the bridge-screens, and the temptation to yield to the impulse of the moment, to open fire and end the suspense, shook even his iron nerves. A lucky shot might pierce the lead-gray shadow that moved fifteen feet beneath the surface; but water plays strange tricks with projectiles, deflecting them at unexpected ricochets, at angles no man can foretell; moreover, the submarine was in diving trim. The odds against a broadside overwhelming her before she could plunge into the depths and escape were too great. So the commander waited, with self-control that was almost superhuman, and, prone beside their guns unseeing and unseen, his men waited, too, with teeth clinched and sprawling limbs rigid in the mastery of discipline.

The ship had then sunk by the stern until it was awash, and the crew of the gun, masked by the wheelhouse, were crouched up to their knees in water. A black cat, the ship's mascot, that had been blown overboard by the explosion of the torpedo, swam aft and in over the stern, whose counter rose normally twenty feet above the surface. Still the periscope continued its unhurried observation; it traveled past the ship, across the bow, and then slowly moved away, as if content that the task was done. For the space of nearly a minute bitter disappointment and mortification rose and swelled to bursting-point in the commander's heart. His ship had

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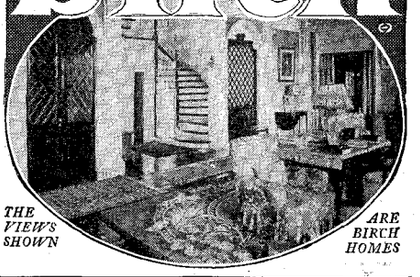

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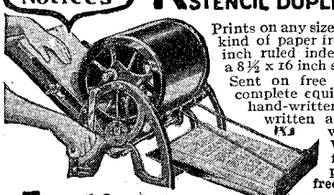

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been torpedoed, and was sinking. Their quarry had all but been within their grasp, and was now going to escape unscathed. Then, when hope was flickering to extinction, the submarine rose to the surface three hundred yards on the port bow, and came slowly back toward the ship.

Up to this juncture, altho the ship was settling deeper every moment, the commander had purposely refrained from summoning assistance by wireless, lest interruption should come before his grim work was done. Now, however, he saw at one quick glance that the Lord had indeed "placed the enemy upon his lee bow," and the rest was only a matter of a few bloody moments. Accordingly he gave orders for an urgent wireless signal to be sent out forthwith summoning assistance, and waited until the submarine was on a line when all his guns would bear. She reached the desired spot at the moment when the German commander was complacently emerging from the conning-tower; up went the white ensign, and the first shot beheaded him; he dropt back into the interior of the submarine, and his wholly unexpected reappearance imparted a shock of surprize to the remainder of the inmates from which they never recovered. The submarine lay motionless as a dead whale, while the avenging broadside shattered the hull, and the grizzled pensioner inside a hen-coop scientifically raked her deck with a Maxim to prevent her gun from being manned. She finally sank with her conning-tower open and the crew pouring, shrieking, out of the hatchway.

From the swirling vortex of oil and blood and air-bubbles in which the majority vanished two dazed prisoners were rescued by the exultant "panic party" in the boats, and brought back to the ship. Once on board, however, the imperious necessities of the moment overwhelmed even the elation of victory. Bulkheads were shored in all compartments still accessible, confidential documents destroyed in anticipation of the worst, and then all but the commander and a handful of men took to the boats and awaited succor. It came at noon in the guise of a congratulatory and businesslike destroyer, and was augmented later by a couple of sloops. By 5 P.M. the water had ceased to gain and the ship was in tow heading for port; there she arrived and was safely beached after dark the following day.

This is the story of the first of the *Q*-boats and how Gordon Campbell won his promotion and the coveted Victoria Cross. "Bartimæus" pays a tribute to the gallant men of this first *Q*-boat which must find an echo in every Allied heart:

Her crew had faced the ordeal and emerged triumphant, adding to the last a feat of seamanship which saved the ship. Those who go down to the sea in ships for the express purpose of being torpedoed require no great power of imagination to foretell what lies ahead. Yet when the time came for a fresh venture, for such weal or wo as it might hold, they sailed with light hearts and unafraid. They were under the command of the man who had brought them victorious through the ordeals that were past, and they loved him, these men of Devon and the West, with the love which "casteth out fear." As if for a pledge of that devotion, he wore thenceforward, on the left breast of his ancient monkey-jacket, the scrap of ribbon which it is the King's pleasure men shall wear for valor.

THE PERILOUS PRACTISE OF DOING ONE'S DUTY

"B-R-R-H!" said the sentry, and prest his bayonet against the fat officer's stomach. What did the sentry care for countersigns? He was determined to do his duty as he saw it, and was not to be beguiled by such trifles as countersigns and protestations. The story is told by Captain Carroll J. Swan, formerly advertising representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST in Boston, in his book, "My Company" (Houghton Mifflin Company). The fat officer was Lieut. Charlie Bateman, and he was going forward at night to find dugouts and see that there were accommodations for the men who were going up to build some barbed-wire entanglements at a town very close to the first-line positions. As Captain Swan tells it:

Just after dusk he went ahead in a side-car motor-cycle, and, going through the next little town, he noticed that for some unknown reason the sentinels did not challenge, and he traveled on to where the men were at work without being molested. Down the last stretch of the road a German sniper in some way had got into a wood and had been shooting up and down the road and had hit one of our sentries. Bearing this fact in mind, after Charlie had billeted the platoon and started to return, he said to the driver: "Never mind the speed laws; beat it." Just as he was dashing into the first town a sentinel in French uniform jumped to the middle of the road. Charlie then remembered that this town that day had been taken over by the French. He leaned out of the car and said, "*Abbéville Albert*". (the countersign and parole for that night).

The sentinel simply stood there in a crouching position at "charge bayonets." Charlie afterward swore that that piece of sharp steel was four feet long. In answer to his password the sentinel simply shook his bayonet and said, "B-r-r-h!"

"No, *monsieur*, you don't understand. *Le mot est Abbéville Albert.*"

Again came nothing but the determined shake of the bayonet and "B-r-r-h!"

Big Thayer Quimby was driving the motor-cycle that night. "He is a nut, Lieutenant; let me ride him down and we will get by *tout de suite.*"

Charlie, having great respect and admiration for our French allies, said: "No, I will get out and talk to this gentleman." He went up to the end of the steel pig-sticker, leaned over it, and much to his consternation discovered that the French sentry was as black as the night. In his very best French he commanded: "*Appelez vous, s'il vous plaît, caporal de garde, ou le sergent, ou les officiers, ou somebody.*"

The only reply was another "B-r-r-h." Then my stout lieutenant realized that this French soldier could not understand either French or English; that he was one of the Senegambians, just arrived, and was very much on the job. Charlie thought he knew one or two words in Senegambian that he had learned from French troops, but was very much afraid they were cuss words and did not dare to use them. Suddenly he thought of his identification tag with his picture in it, which he carried in his hip pocket. He reached for it with his right hand. Much agitation of the steel pig-sticker. Many and loud "B-r-r-hs" and

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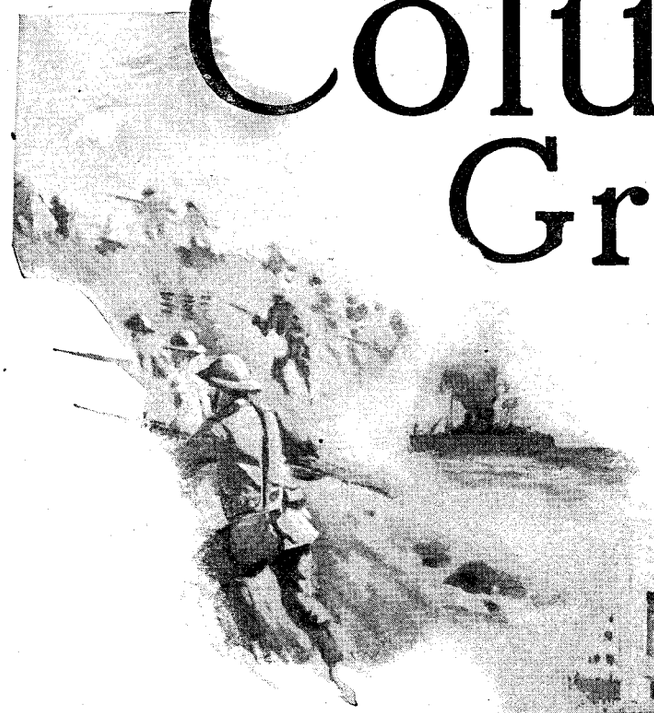

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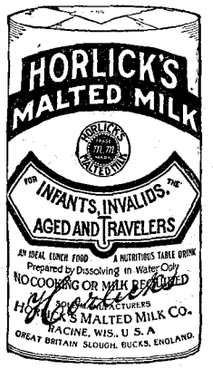
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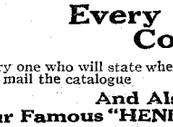

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the cocking of the rifle on the part of the sentry. The officer immediately changed his method of attack and "*kameraded.*"

What the outcome of this deadlock would have been nobody can say, but at that critical moment hope came in sight in the form of a wagon-train coming down the hill. It was evident that the sentry had misunderstood his orders. He would allow anybody to go out of the town but no one to come in. The fat lieutenant, with his hands above his head, pleading with his implacable opponent, spied the wagon-train and yelled:

"Don't go out of here; you will never get back. Send somebody back quick, and get a regular Frenchman to come down here and tell this nigger that I am one of his pals. Hurry up, for I don't think I have very long to live."

The driver was gone perhaps ten minutes—Charlie claimed it was an hour and a half; and all this time the steel pig-sticker was resting on his rotund stomach with the rifle behind it cocked and a wild, determined African soldier back of that.

A French non-com finally arrived, explained to the son of night that this was a perfectly good officer of the Allied Army and not a fat *Boche*, and for the first time the black man lifted the pig-sticker from Charlie's stomach and grinned and came to "present arms."

An officer never returned a salute with greater pleasure. He jumped into his car and hurried back to my quarters. He hunted up all orders and pamphlets regarding a matter of this kind to find out, had the black man plunked him, if he would have been entitled to a wound stripe.

Among the many humorous incidents related by Captain Swan is that of the moving-picture man of his division who captured eight *Boches* with his camera. He was a lieutenant named Cooper, "Coop" the boys called him, always on the job, and something of a character. Says Captain Swan:

He went everywhere for pictures and obtained some "wonders." In one of our towns he caught in his movies the church being shelled to pieces. His most amazing exploit came later. This incident happened at the first push on the left of Château-Thierry. It sounds like a yarn and few believe it, but I have the word of the general officer that it actually happened, and "Coop" modestly admitted it, altho he said, "I deserve no credit; I was scared to death."

A regiment of infantry was to "hop off" early in the morning, going over to take a certain town. "Coop" was right out there working his movie on the boys going ahead. Suddenly, to his consternation, eight *Boches* came out of a shell-hole right in front of him. He started to "*kamerad,*" but to his surprize all eight of the enemy threw up their hands and "*kameraded.*" He took heart, began to realize what the situation was, and turned the crank of the camera as fast as he could. Shrieks and more "*kamerading*" from the Huns. They thought he had a machine gun on them! It was a laughable sight to see this moving-picture man marching behind the eight *Boches*, all their "hardware" on him, and they carrying his moving-picture apparatus.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

On Their Way.—German royalty, having started on the road to oblivion, is likely to shatter the world's non-stop record.—*Chicago News.*

Not Always the Same.—"So you have promised to make Cholly happy, eh?"

"I've agreed to marry him. That's all."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Explained at Last.—From the way he ran out of Germany we know now why the Kaiserin never called William up at night to look for burglars.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Cinched.—"Isn't he rather fast, dear?" asked the anxious mother.

"Yes, mama," replied the girl, "but I don't think he will get away."—*Argonaut.*

Kitchen Colloquy.—"Is de left hind foot of a rabbit a sign of luck?"

"'Tis," remarked Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "if you owns de rest of de rabbit."—*Washington Star.*

Good Breed, All Right.—"My! What a destructive dog you have, sonny! He must have German blood in him."

"No, he hasn't; but he would have if he could find a German."—*Life.*

Not in the Swim.—"Society is so shallow," remarked the *blasé* young woman.

"It's a good thing it is," replied the cynic, "or half the people who are wading around in it would be drowned."—*Boston Transcript.*

Line Forms This Side.—"What particular form of insanity has this man developed?" asked the visitor to the Asylum for Insane as he stopt in front of a padded cell.

"Why, he thinks he ought to assassinate the Kaiser," replied the guard.

"Gosh!" exclaimed the visitor. "I know where you can get about fifty million more like him if you want them."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

A Cockney Test, Too.—A Frenchman, boasting in company that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, was asked to write the following from dictation:

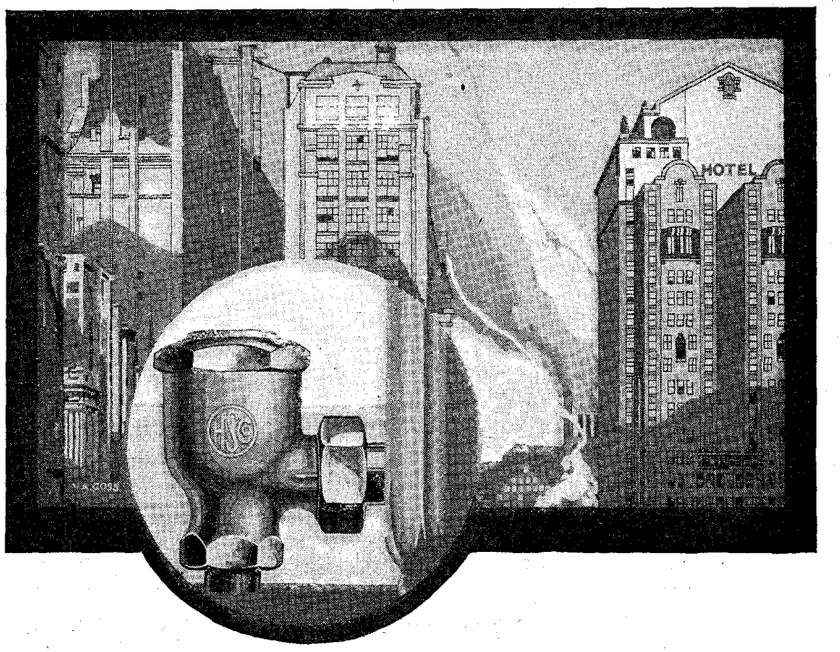
"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yule-log from a yew-tree, a man drest in clothes of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said: 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this yew, I will go with you anywhere in Europe to look for your ewes,' said Hugh."—*Tit-Bits.*

There Are Others.—In one of the big base-hospitals of the Army not long ago a new librarian was set to work by the American Library Association. She was a very charming young woman, and very anxious to please all of her "customers," tho some of them didn't even wish to look at a book. In her rounds she approached one of the patients and he declined to be interested in her wares. At the next cot she stopt and offered its occupant a book.

"What's it about?" the patient asked.

"Oh, this is 'Bambi,'" said the librarian. "It's about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it."

"Hold on there," shouted the man who had declined all books. He raised himself up on his elbow and reached out his hand. "Give me that book. It's my autobiography."—*Topeka State Journal.*



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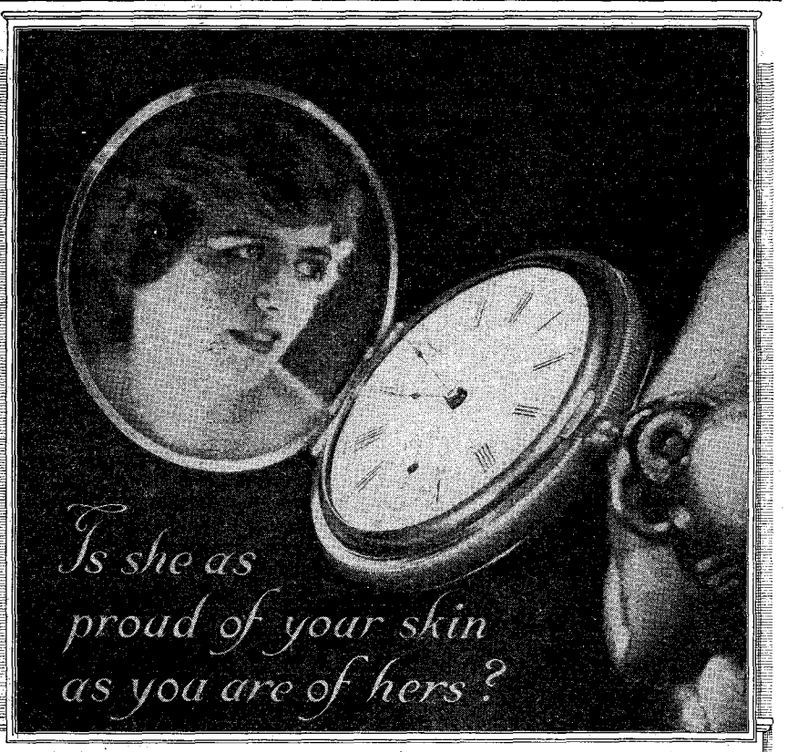

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Had His Doubts.—TEACHER—"Do you know that George Washington never told a lie?"

BOY—"No, sir; I only heard it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ah-ah-ah-oh-oh-oh!—"Is your daughter taking singing lessons?"

"That's what you heard, all right! I hope you didn't think for a minute that I had started beating my wife."—*Buffalo Express.*

The Price of Peace.—MAGISTRATE—"Great Scott, officer, how did these men come to be so badly bruised and battered up?"

OFFICER—"Please, your Honor, they were discussing the peace settlement."—*Baltimore American.*

Eternal H. C. of L.—"You have the privilege of naming all these animals," said Eve, admiringly.

"That isn't so much," replied Adam. "The influential chap is the one who will eventually put the price-tags on those that are sold for meat."—*Washington Star.*

A Self-Acting Jury.—A jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting through the evidence the twelve men retired, and, after deliberating, returned with the following verdict:

"The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane!"—*Jersey Journal.*

Passed the Censor.—"Then we're engaged?"

"Of course."

"And am I the first girl you ever loved?"

"No, dear, but I'm harder to suit now than I used to be."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A New Argument.—"So you approve of the Government's action in taking over the railroads?"

"Yep," replied Mr. Growcher. "I approve of that and prohibition for several reasons, one of them being that now a lot of people can quit lecturing on the subject and go to work."—*Washington Star.*

Something in One Lesson.—"Do you think you could learn to love me?" asked the young man.

"Well—I don't—know," replied the sweet young thing, thoughtfully.

"I have $5,000 in Liberty bonds, $10,000 invested in good-paying stock—"

"Go on; I'm learning."

"And $50,000 in well-paying real estate."

"All right, dear; I've learned. Believe me, you're some teacher!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Changed in Transit.—One of the methods of communicating from one officer to another in the trenches is to give the message to one of the privates and tell him to "pass the word along" the line until it reaches its destination, *viz.*, the officer at the other end. The following story will show how a serious message can be distorted on its journey from mouth to mouth:

Lieutenant A., in charge of one end of the British line, told the private in front to "pass the word along" to Lieutenant B.: "We are going to advance. Can you send us reenforcements?"

When Lieutenant B. received the message it was like this: "We are going to a dance. Can you send us three and fourpence?"—*Strand Magazine.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

December 17.—The American Third Army completes its occupation of the Coblenz bridgehead, in company with three French divisions.

December 18.—President Wilson confers with Marshal Foch in Paris.

The Jewish Congress at Philadelphia decides to present to the Peace Conference a "Bill of Rights" for the Jews of the world, to be a part of the final peace treaty. The purpose is to give Jews civil and religious rights in all the countries of the world.

December 19.—Mr. Lodge introduces in the United States Senate a resolution asking whether and by what authority America's peace delegates advocate the destruction of German war-ships surrendered to the Allies.

President Wilson confers with Premier Clemenceau, the King of Italy, and Colonel House.

A plan for a league of nations, devised by Léon Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, is made public in Paris through the Associated Press.

Twenty cases of religious ornaments taken from Reims by German soldiers have been sent back to France by Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.

Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States and S. Alfred Sze, Minister to Great Britain, arrive in Paris as China's peace envoys.

December 20.—President Wilson gives an interview to the London *Times* in which he predicts a just peace and future cooperation between Great Britain and the United States.

It is estimated that the present supply of shipping will enable from 100,000 to 150,000 American troops to return home each month. At this rate the entire Army can return in a year. In a letter to Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, however, General Pershing has stated that a considerable portion of the American forces, exclusive of the army of occupation, will be held in France until the conclusion of peace.

The French Foreign Minister issues a statement assuring the autonomy of Syria, including Damascus.

Major-General Dickman places a censorship on theaters and newspapers in the area occupied by the United States in Germany.

The Spanish Premier arrives in Paris, and declares his country's agreement with President Wilson's peace policies.

December 21.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, attacks five of President Wilson's fourteen principles, urging especially that questions regarding a world league and the freedom of the seas be put aside for the present.

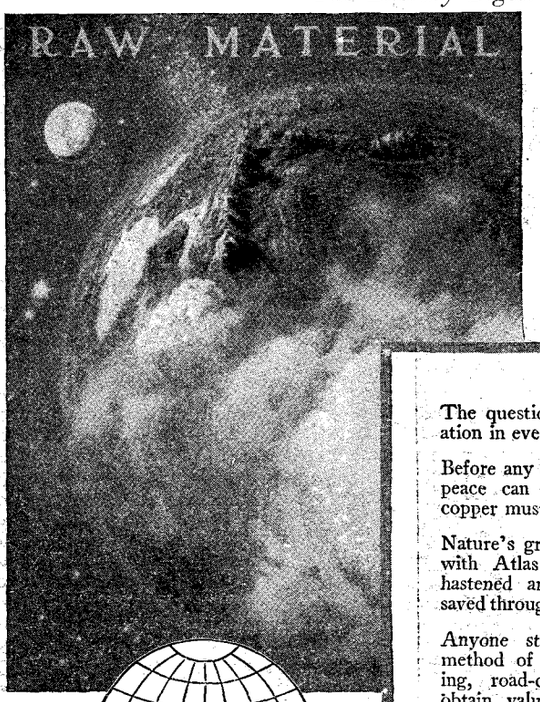
President-elect Gustave Ador of Switzerland states that one of the conditions of a "just and durable peace" must be free Swiss access to the sea.

December 23.—The visit of Premier Romanones of Spain to Paris, states a dispatch from the French capital, has brought about a definite understanding that neutrals may send delegates to the Peace Conference and attend sessions when their interest requires.

President Wilson authorizes an emphatic denial of the report that he and the American peace delegates advocated sinking the German war-ships to avoid controversy over their distribution.

CENTRAL POWERS

December 18.—The resignation of General Scheuch, Prussian War Minister, is announced.



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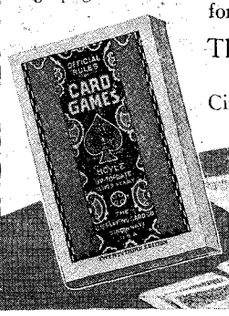

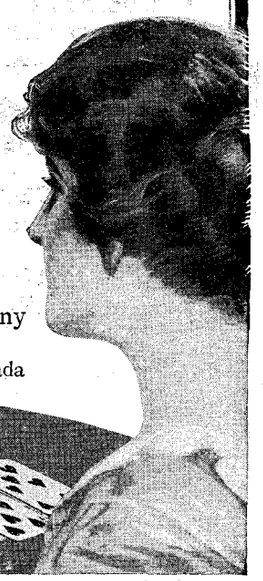

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It is reported from Washington that when the American Minister returned to Bucharest after the German occupation of Roumania, he found that $100,000 worth of property had been stolen.

It is learned that the cash fortune of the former German Emperor amounts to $4,760,000.

The Congress of German Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils decides to support the present Government headed by Herr Ebert until some other arrangement is made by the coming National Assembly, but asserts its right to depose the Government at any time.

The former Emperor of Austria is ill with influenza, and Count William Hohenzollern is also reported in poor health.

Polish troops land at Danzig, in west Prussia, according to dispatches from Warsaw and Paris.

The London *Daily Express* prints an interview with Dr. Raphenau, head of the German General Electric Company, in which he declares that Germany is ruined politically, industrially, and economically for generations to come, and expresses a fear that the eventual result will be "the Balkanization of Europe."

Earlier reports which stated that Field-Marshal von Mackensen and his staff had been interned in Hungary are confirmed.

A radical member of the Berlin Government tells the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has decreed the establishment of a defensive line in the west extending some six miles east of the whole length of the neutral zone, with all Soldiers' Councils in the area dissolved.

December 19.—The Berlin Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Council sets January 19 as the date for elections to the National Assembly.

December 20.—It is learned from copies of the Cologne *Gazette* of an earlier date that to October 25 total German casualties were 6,066,679, of whom 4,750,000 were Prussians.

German residents of Danzig hold a mass-meeting to protest against occupation by Polish troops.

Strikes in Berlin involve between 60,000 and 70,000 workers, according to the *Tägliche Rundschau*, and 24,143 workers are out in the Rhine country; 48,000 persons are said to be out of employment in Vienna because of coal shortage.

December 21.—At the suggestion of the American Government, the German Government recalls Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico since 1915, who figured in the Zimmermann disclosures in 1917, when the German Government attempted to line up Mexico against the United States as an ally of Japan.

German representatives, according to a dispatch from Brussels, have brought to that city from Cologne 380,000,000 marks (about $91,000,000) in gold, which is being restored by Germany to Belgium.

A Paris dispatch states that instead of the 2,500,000 tons of shipping demanded of Germany by the Allies, to carry out the provisioning of that country under the armistice, the German authorities will be able to collect only 2,000,000 tons.

Severe fighting, according to advices from Geneva, is taking place along the eastern border of Germany between Italian prisoners, Poles, Ukrainians, Russian Red Guards, and retiring German troops. The country is "a chaos of petty wars" according to the correspondent.

Berlin reports that the revolutionary Parliament which adjourned December 20 enhanced the prestige of the

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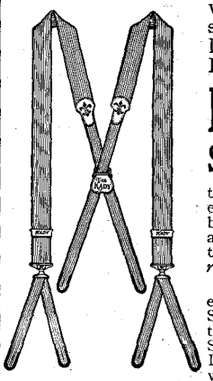

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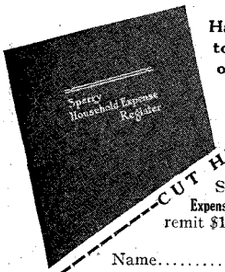

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present cabinet headed by Chancellor Friedrich Ebert through the appointment of a National Central Executive Committee of twenty-seven soldiers and workingmen, composed wholly of Majority Socialists.

The German-Austrian National Assembly in Vienna adopts a resolution demanding the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause of Austria-Hungary's military collapse, and scoring the "brutality, arrogance, and incompetence" displayed by the highest Austrian military command.

With the occupation of Eger and Reichenberg, says a dispatch from Prague, the Czecho-Slovaks have cut all of German-Bohemia completely off from German-Austria.

German troops, says a Berlin report, have been sent against Bolshevik forces which are advancing on Mitau, about thirty miles southwest of Riga.

December 22.—Austrian shipping to the extent of 500,000 tons, now in Italian ports, will be distributed for use "exclusively for war-supply and transportation," according to an agreement of the Allied Maritime Council as reported from Paris. The new flag of the Maritime Council will be flown over much of this tonnage as well as over much of the 2,500,000 tons of German merchantmen that have been or will soon be taken over by the Allies.

Early elections for the National Assembly in Germany, according to a Bern dispatch to the Paris *Journal*, show large majorities against the Radicals and an increase of power on the side of the *bourgeoisie*.

December 23.—The number of workers out of employment in Berlin, says a dispatch by way of Copenhagen, is assuming alarming proportions. Official reports mention a total of 86,000, among whom are many discharged soldiers, not natives of Berlin, who "somehow manage to exist without work."

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, according to reports received in Zurich from Germany, has concentrated a large force of soldiers in Posen to counteract the Polish nationalist movement.

The casualties of the Austro-Hungarian armies from the beginning of the war up to the end of the May, 1918, were slightly above 4,000,000 men, according to official statistics received in Geneva. Eighteen generals out of 310 were killed.

RUSSIA

December 16.—Members of relief committees declare that of the 2,000,000 Armenians deported by Turks only 400,000 survive, and that unless food is sent at once not more than one-fourth of the present Armenian population will live to the next harvest.

December 18.—London hears that the new anti-German Ukrainian leader, Petlura, has taken Odessa, having previously taken Nikoliev and Kief.

Viscount Milner, British Secretary of State for War, declares that British forces are necessary in Russia in order to protect the people from "the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevik rule."

An American war-ship is ordered to join the British Fleet in the Baltic.

December 20.—A volunteer force defeats Bolsheviki in the region east of Archangel.

The United States Department of State receives from the Lettish Government an appeal for protection from the Bolsheviki.

December 22.—The Russian war-casualties totaled 9,150,000 men, according to a telegram from Petrograd. Of these 1,700,000 were killed. The disabled men numbered 1,450,000, while 3,500,000 other soldiers were wounded. The Russians taken prisoner totaled 2,500,000.

Lenine announces plans for a Red army of 3,000,000 men by spring to meet the threat of the monarchist party under Generals Kolchak and Denikine and the Siberian forces loyal to the Omsk dictatorship.

Reports from Riga, telegraphs a German correspondent at Königsberg, show that a Bolshevik invasion of Esthonia and Lithuania is proceeding systematically. Sweden has refused Esthonia's appeal for armed aid.

FOREIGN

December 18.—The following facts concerning the bombardment of Paris from the air and by long-range guns are made public: 45 bombs were dropped from the air in 1914; in 1915, 70 were dropt, 62 of them on March 20. In 1916, 61 fell, and in 1917 eleven. During the last ten months of the war there were 1,211 casualties from 39 bombs. On August 6 of this year 228 bombs from planes and *Zeppelins* killed two persons and injured 392. One hundred and ninety-six persons were killed and 417 wounded by 168 shells from the German long-range cannon. More than a hundred of the deaths were on Good Friday.

December 19.—Marshal Joffre is made a member of the French Academy.

The medical correspondent of the London *Times* estimates that 6,000,000 persons have died of influenza and pneumonia throughout the world during the last three months.

December 20.—In the French Chamber of Deputies a Socialist member declares that France mobilized 6,900,000 men, of whom 1,400,000 were killed and 800,000 recovered from wounds. Another Deputy states that the Germans destroyed 250,000 houses in northern France, destroying all machinery not taken away, and razed 12,000 of the 14,000 houses in Reims. Total damages, according to the report of one commission on such destruction, are set at $13,000,000,000.

The St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln will be placed in the Canning enclosure at Westminster in preference to the George Gray Barnard statue, according to the decision of an American commission appointed to make the choice. The Barnard statue will be set up in some other English city.

The British Air Minister states that in August, 1914, the British flying service consisted of 1,285 officers and 1,053 men; at the end of the war it consisted of 30,000 officers, 260,000 men, and 30,000 women and boys. He further states that Britain has airplanes which can carry 37 passengers to a height of ten thousand feet, travel at one hundred miles an hour, and make a non-stop journey of 12,000 miles. An international aircraft convention has been drafted by the British Air Ministry.

Eighteen thousand nitrate workers have left Chile to return to Peru.

December 22.—"Wilson Day" in Ireland, states a dispatch from Dublin, was celebrated by meetings in more than forty towns, and resolutions drafted by the Sinn-Feiners, inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland and pledging Ireland's support to him, were adopted.

The action of the Polish Government, reports Berlin, in ordering that elections be held on what is construed to be German soil, has resulted in an official warning from Allenstein, saying that "any organizing of Polish elections, or drawing up lists of electors or candidates, or conducting propaganda, is high treason."

Finland, on the recommendation of Herbert Hoover, now in Paris, will

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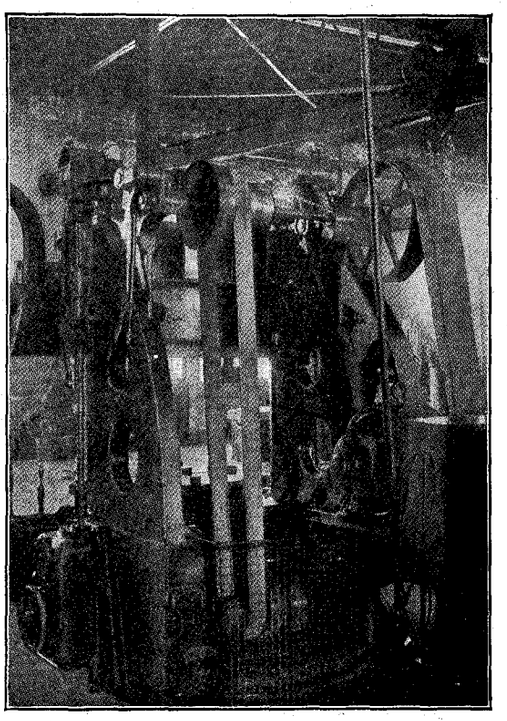
Fair to the manufacturer—because belts must be bought on a scientific basis—according to the work they actually do—or else there is no profit in using them.

Fair to the Main Belting Company—because it puts a premium on our policy of placing belts only on positions for which the Leviathan-Anaconda were intended.



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3½" x 6 *ply Leviathan cone belt* driving 48" boring mill, which has been on the job almost four years. Diameter of largest cone 16"; smallest cone 8½"; distance between centers about 6'; slowest speed of belt 1080' per minute; highest speed 2033'.

Note absence of frayed edges or breaks of inner surface. Leather used previously on cone belts became unfit for service after from one to two years' wear, owing to uneven stretching and the edges of the belt rubbing the sides of cones, causing the belt to become broken along the edges.

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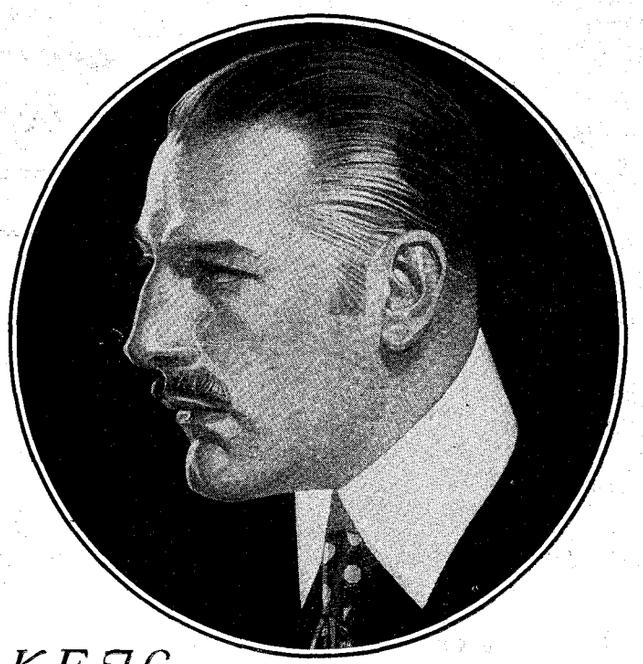

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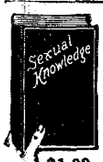

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

receive fourteen thousand tons of food from this country, it is officially announced through the War Trade Board in Washington.

The American Army had in operation 10,472 planes in France on the morning of November 11, according to the report of Major-General Harboard cabled to the Director of the Air Service in Washington.

December 23.—Brussels reports that Holland has been informed by Great Britain of her intention to send supplies to the British Army of occupation in Germany by way of the River Scheldt and Dutch Limburg.

DOMESTIC

December 18.—The Senate committee investigating German propaganda receives in evidence the correspondence of Franz von Papen, including letters from Dr. Albert, Dr. Dernburg, and Captain Boy-Ed, discussing the submarine campaign.

The Senate imposes a tax of ten per cent. on profits from the products of child labor entering into interstate commerce.

December 19.—The New York Yacht Club declines Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a yacht race next autumn for the America's cup as untimely, and suggests 1920.

Charles Henry McKee, publisher of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, dies in St. Louis.

John R. Mott defends the work of the Y. M. C. A. against its critics, in particular denying profit-making.

December 20.—The report of the Department of Justice states that there has been no "graft" or other criminality at the Hog Island ship-building plant, but there has been waste of millions of dollars, and suggests that there be an accounting.

Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee declares that more than $16,000,000,000 of appropriations for war-purposes has been unexpended.

Secretary of War Baker announces that 300,000 men have already been released from army camps in this country and about 150,000 are now being demobilized each week.

Bernard N. Baker, first Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, dies at Santa Barbara, California.

A Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to General Pershing.

Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, and Bernard N. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, are summoned by President Wilson to join him in Paris.

Commercial wireless communication between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan is resumed after a suspension of ten months.

The War Department announces that every soldier who has been in the American Army during the present war will be given a bronze button to wear after his return to civilian life.

December 21.—Demobilization of the home military forces at the rate of 30,000 a day, the goal set less than a month ago by the War Department, has been reached and exceeded, according to an announcement of General March, Chief of Staff.

Walter Hines Page, who resigned last August as American Ambassador to Great Britain, dies at Pinehurst, N. C.

December 23.—The Senate passes the War Revenue Bill, with its tax yield of $5,978,000,000, for this year and a proviso for a maximum yield of $4,000,000,000 for 1920.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Associated Press against the International News Service, finds in favor of the Associated Press as against the "pirating" of news.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. C. S.," Barnesville, O.—"Is there any authority for the words *turkify* and *turkification* as used in a late work on the Balkans?"

There is no authority for the words cited, but there are the words *Ottomanize* (to make Ottoman or Turkish) and *Ottomanization* (the act of Ottomanizing or making Turkish).

"J. M. W.," Mt. Washington, O.—"(1) Kindly explain the meaning of the words *abstract* and *soulful*, as 'we want your *abstract* business'; 'It will be love in the *abstract*'; 'How *soulful* she looks.' (2) Is *Digest* pronounced with the short or long 'i'?"

(1) *Abstract* as a noun means: "That which embraces or embodies the essential parts or features of some larger object or whole; a summary or epitome, as of a book or document." It has also special meanings in law, logic, grammar, and pharmacy. *Abstract* as an adjective means: "Produced by or resulting from abstraction: applied to an idea or mental image when deprived of most of its individual features; having the nature of a conception or general notion." (2) *Soulful* means: "Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the soul or feelings, or which expresses the deep emotions of the soul; emotional; spiritual." (3) The *i* in *Digest* is the accented diphthongal *ai*, as in *aisle*, and not the unaccented "*i*" heard in *digestion*, in which word the first *i* is pronounced as *i* in *habit*.

"E. S.," Bloomington, Ind.—"Please throw some light on the origin of the term 'Hoosier.' Did it not come from the word 'Hussar'?"

Years ago the term was said to be derived from *husher*, from the skill of Western lumbermen in stilling their opponents in encounters, so wrote an Indiana correspondent to the Providence *Journal*. Kentuckians maintain that the term is a nickname given to represent the local rough greeting of any one at the door—"Who's here?" Thornton ("American Glossary," vol. i, p. 446) favors the "husher" theory, for among the early quotations that he cites he gives "1659, Torriano, in his dictionary, has *Ninnatrice*, a rocker, a stiller, a luller, a *whoosher* or a dandler of children asleep." The name has been traced also to the Scottish *whoosh*, used to explain a sudden swift rush, as of water against a dam; to *whusher*, Scottish for "whisper."

"G. W. M.," Houston, Texas.—"(1) What is the distinguishing or distinct differentiation of the import of the books called The Blue Book of England; The White Book of Germany; The Gray Book of Belgium; The Orange Book of Russia; The Yellow Book of France, and The Red Book of Austria, etc.? (2) What is the color or name of the corresponding book of the United States?"

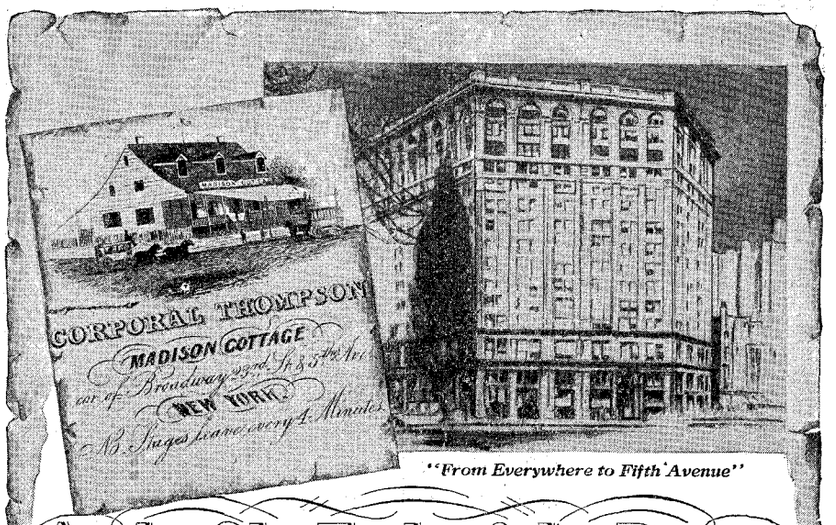
(1) The various books are all official government reports of the same import and differ only in the color of their binding. (2) There is nothing corresponding to them in the United States.

"N. H. R.," Starkville, Miss.—"What is the meaning of the word *Eothen*, and what is its derivation? I have come across it in 'Vanity Fair,' chapter 51, as a proper or symbolical name, and as the caption of chapter 57."

Eöthen is Greek for "it is used" or "accustomed," and is the title of a celebrated work by Alexander Kinglake.

"M. C.," Rison, Ark.—"Please tell me whether or not such an inscription as 'Ne plus ultra' (no more beyond) was placed upon the Rock of Gibraltar before the discovery of America, signifying that ships were not to sail beyond this point, and kindly inform me where I can get historical facts concerning it, that is, from what literature."

No record of an inscription on the Rock of Gibraltar is given by Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, but the ancients regarded the Pillars of Hercules, as they called the opposing eminences of Gibraltar and Ape's Hill, as the limits of the world and for the space of many centuries were afraid to venture beyond them. Pindar, the Greek poet, voiced the idea when he said that the Pillars of Hercules were the point to which the fame of his heroes reached but beyond which no mortal could advance.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FALL IN PRICES OF STOCKS AFTER THE ARMISTICE

WITH the signing of the armistice, it was not uncommonly thought that prices on the stock exchange would rise, but instead of that they fell. Some recovery ensued afterward, but not enough to put prices back where they were in October. In order to show the extent of the downward trend, twenty rails and twenty industrials were used by *The Wall Street Journal* to obtain averages. All of the forty securities used showed declines ranging from 1⅞ points to 20¾ points from previous high points in 1918. The average price of the twenty industrials on the day taken for the reckoning was 79.87, which was a decline of 9.20 points from the high of the year, made on October 18. American Beet Sugar and Texas Co. were off 20¾ and 19 points. These showed the biggest decline, while American Tel. & Tel., off 1⅞ points, was affected the least. The twenty rails showed an average price of 85.10, which represented a loss of 7.81 points from the year's high of 92.91, established on November 9. Canadian Pacific, off 11, and Northern Pacific, off 10⅞, showed the heaviest decline. Following is a table printed in the same paper, showing the industrials and rails used in making the averages with the closing prices for the day chosen, the previous high for the year, and the decline from that point—

INDUSTRIALS

		Oct. 18	*Decline*
Am. Beet Sugar	49½	70¼	20¾
Am. Can	40¼	46	5¾
Am. Car & Foundry	80¼	85⅝	5⅜
Am. Locomotive	60½	68	7½
Am. Smelters	81	92⅞	11⅞
Am. Sugar	109⅛	113⅞	4¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	103⅝	105½	1⅞
Anaconda	63¾	73¼	9½
Baldwin	72⅝	78½	5⅞
Central Leather	59⅝	67¾	8⅛
General Electric	147⅛	157	9⅞
Goodrich	52	58	6
Republic Iron & Steel	75	87	12
Studebaker	53¼	67	13¾
Texas Co.	181	200	19
U. S. Rubber	65	68¼	3¼
U. S. Steel	98¾	113⅛	14⅜
Utah Copper	76⅝	92⅜	15¾
Western Union	87	92	5
Westinghouse	41½	45⅛	3⅝
Average	79.87	89.07	9.20

RAILROADS

		Nov. 9	*Decline*
Atchison	90½	97¾	7¼
Baltimore & Ohio	52⅛	60	7⅞
Canadian Pacific	159	170	11
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul	44¼	52¾	8½
Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	61¾	5¼
Delaware & Hudson	112	118	6
Erie	18	21	3
Illinois Central	99	104¾	5¾
Kansas City Southern	19¼	24	4¾
Lehigh Valley	*117¾	*128	10¼
Louisville & Nashville	116	120	4
N. Y. Central	75	83½	8½
New Haven	34⅛	42	7⅞
Norfolk & Western	106	110½	4½
Northern Pacific	92⅛	103	10⅞
Pennsylvania	*93½	*99¾	6¼
Reading	*164	*182¾	18¾
Southern Pacific	97½	108⅛	10⅝
Southern Railway	28	34⅛	6⅛
Union Pacific	127⅜	136½	9⅛
Average	85.10	92.91	7.81

*Percentage basis.

WHAT THE WAR WILL HAVE COST US

According to experts who serve the appropriations committee of the United States Senate, the war promises eventually to cost this country $55,087,256,051.11, an estimate which, however, includes ten billions loaned to the Entente Allies, and appropriations authorized, altho not expected to be expended before the end of the fiscal year of 1919. From the above great sum ought also to be deducted appropriations classified as "other services, including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment not otherwise segregated," which amounted to $20,413,621.17 for the fiscal year of 1917, and $396,082,105.50 for 1918. These figures charge the entire cost of the Army and Navy to the war, but those arms of the service would have made a considerable bill even if the country had not entered the war. Probably $3,500,000,000 would thus have been expended anyway. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, the cost of the war, after making proper deductions, would be more than forty-one billion dollars, or about $400 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. He gives the following tables to show how the war's cost has been divided by the Senate Committee experts:

For 1918

Military establishment and War Department, including sums in deficiency acts and special act for aviation service	$8,525,924,661.99
Loans to our Allies by the first and second Liberty bond acts	7,000,000,000.00
Naval establishment and Navy Department, including sums in deficiency and special acts	1,262,973,688.87
Emergency shipping fund in deficiency acts	1,939,000,000.00
Interest on public debt	218,341,323.00
War Risk Insurance:	
Insurance of personnel, cargoes, and vessels in the merchant marine	45,150,000.00
Family allowances, compensation, and insurance of soldiers and sailors	176,250,000.00
Food products and fuel: Production, supply, and distribution	173,846,400.00
Preparation and issuance of loans, expenses of	22,316,000.00
Other services, including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment not otherwise segregated	20,413,621.17
Total	$19,384,215,695.03

For 1919

Military establishment and War Department, including sums in the army fortification, Military Academy, legislative, sundry civil and deficiency acts, and] under permanent appropriations	$24,986,325,904.70
Loans to our Allies by the third and fourth Liberty bond acts	3,000,000,000.00
Naval establishment and Navy Department, including sums in the naval, deficiency, legislative and sundry civil acts, and under permanent appropriations	1,822,158,709.30
Emergency shipping fund	2,572,250,000.00
Interest on public debt	655,107,269.00
Sinking fund	288,889,865.00
National defense fund at disposal of the President	50,000,000.00
Bureau War Risk Insurance: Family allowances, compensation, and insurance of soldiers and sailors	70,000,000.00
Food products and fuel: Production, supply, and distribution	27,781,863.00
Federal land bank bonds, purchase of	200,000,000.00
Federal operation of railroads	500,000,000.00
War Finance Corporation	500,000,000.00
Housing for war-needs	100,000,000.00
Ores, metals, and minerals, mining, control, etc.	50,500,000.00
Preparation and issuance of loans, expenses of	39,732,306.67
Postal service	385,712,029.58
Pensions	243,050,000.00
Other services, including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment of the Government and appropriations not segregated otherwise	396,082,105.50
Increased compensation, certain government employees	51,946,030.00
Total	$36,119,536,082.75

PRICES AND YIELDS OF MANY WELL-KNOWN BONDS

In *The Magazine of Wall Street* was presented a few weeks ago a table of well-known bonds including the most active ones listed on the New York Stock Exchange, arranged in the order of their desirability as investments, based upon a combination of two factors, security of principal and income return. In many cases the compiler found it difficult to determine whether

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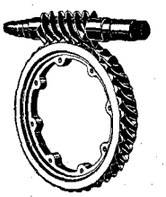

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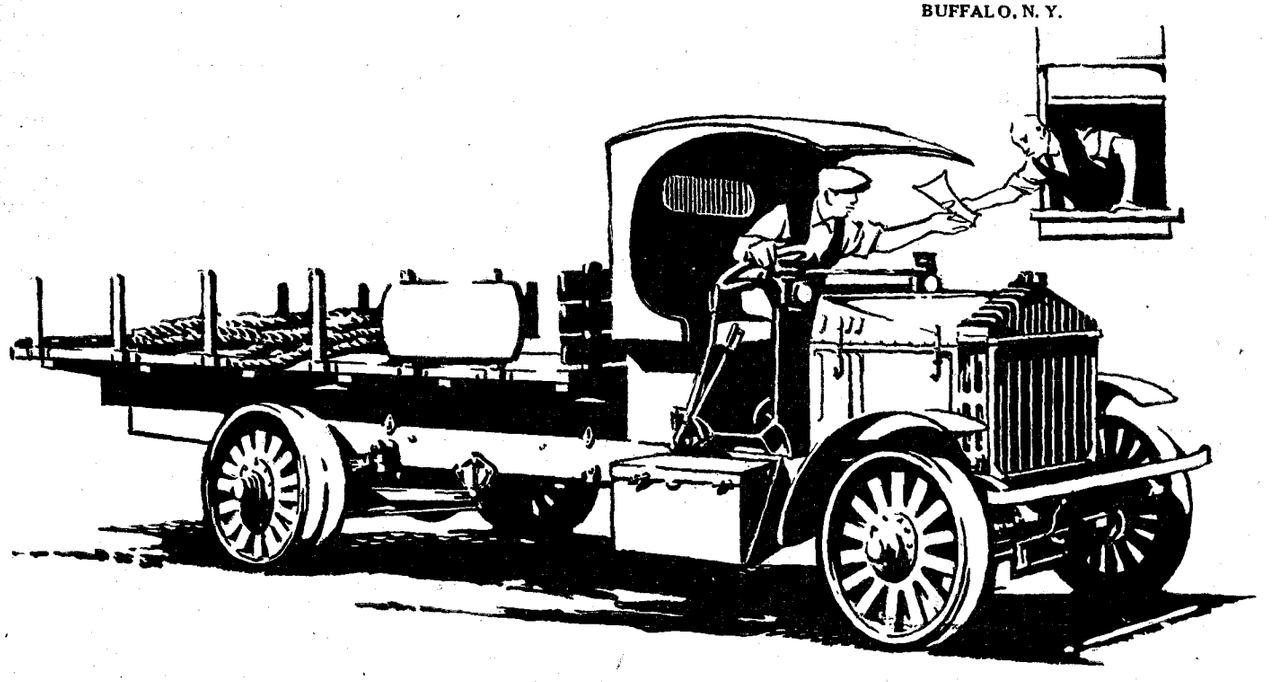

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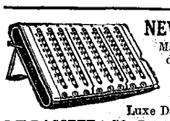

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a certain bond should be rated above or below another. In this respect the investor who has uppermost in mind security of principal might differ as to classification with one who is concerned primarily with the amount of income received, and *vice versa*. The table was compiled with a view to balancing these two factors. A star (*) in the table indicates that $100 bonds are available—

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Approximate Price Nov. 29	Yield About Per Cent.
French Govr. 5½s, April, 1919	103½	....
French Cities 6s, Nov., 1919	100½	....
*Paris 6s, Oct. 15, 1921	98¾	6.50
*Anglo-French 5s, Oct. 15, 1920	96¼	7.10
U. K. Gt. Brit. & I. 5½s, Nov., 1919	99¼	6.25
U. K. Gt. Brit. & I. 5½s, Nov., 1921	98	6.25
U. K. Gt. Brit. & I. 5½s, Feb., 1919	101½	....
*Am. For. Sec. 5s, Aug., 1919	99½	5.85
Dom. Canada 5s, April, 1921	98	5.85
Dom. Canada 5s, April, 1926	97	5.50
Dom. Canada 5s, April, 1931	98	5.20
*Jap. 2nd Ser. German Stpd. 4½s, 1925 (par value $974)	87¾	6.50

RAILROAD BONDS LEGAL FOR NEW YORK STATE SAVINGS-BANKS

First Grade:		
*So Pacific Ref. 4s, 1955	85	4.90
Lou. & Nash. Unified 4s, 1940	88	4.90
C. Burl. & Q., Ill. 3½s, 1949	79½	4.80
Pennsylvania Gen. 4½s, 1965	92¾	4.90
At. Coast Line Cons. 4s, 1952	87½	4.75
*Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947	89	4.70
N. Y. Cent. 1st 3½s, 1997	75	4.70
Lake Shore 1st 3½s, 1997	75	4.70
C. & North West. Gen. 4s, 1987	86	4.70
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, 1997	87¼	4.60
*Norf. & West. Cons. 4s, 1996	87½	4.60
*Atch., T. & S. Fe Gen. 4s, 1995	87¼	4.60
C., Burl. & Q. Gen. 4s, 1958	87	4.75
*Union Pacific Ref. 4s, 2008	86	4.65
Pennsylvania Cons. 4½s, 1960	99½	4.50
Illinois Cent. Ref. 4s, 1955	85	4.90
M., St. P. & S. S. Marie Cons. 4s, 1938	88	5.00
*Balt. & Ohio 1st 4s, 1948	82½	5.15
*Balt. & Ohio p. l. 3½s, 1925	91¼	5.10
C. M. & St. Paul Gen. 4½s, 1989	87	5.20
Del. & Hudson Ref. 4s, 1943	87¼	4.90
*Nor. Pacific Gen. 3s, 2047	62½	4.80
Gt. Northern 4½s, 1961	92	4.70
Second Grade:		
*C. M. & St. Paul Conv. 4½s, 1932	83½	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio Conv. 4½s, 1933	86	5.95
C. M. & St. Paul Ref. 4½s, 2014	77	5.80
*C. M. & St. Paul Conv. 5s, 2014	88½	5.65
Balt. & Ohio Ref. 5s, 1995	87½	5.70
*N. Y. Cent. Ref. 4½s, 2013	85	5.30

RAILROAD BONDS NOT LEGAL FOR NEW YORK SAVINGS-BANKS

First Grade:		
C., Burl. & Q. Joint 4s, 1921	95	6.20
Lehigh Valley 6s, 1928	102	5.70
Union Pacific Conv. 4s, 1927	89	5.65
Lake Shore Deb. 4s, 1928	89½	5.40
At. Coast L., L. & N. Coll. 4s, 1952	79	5.35
Col. & So. 1st 4s, 1929	88	5.50
Wabash 1st 5s, 1939	95	5.40
Southern Ry. Cons. 5s, 1995	96½	5.20
Seaboard A. L. 1st 4s, 1950	75	5.75
Second Grade:		
*St. L.-San Fran. p. l. 4s, 1950	64	6.75
*Den. & R. Grande Cons. 4s, 1936	73½	6.60
Mo. Pac. Ref. 5s, 1923	94½	6.40
Ches. & Ohio Conv. 4½s, 1930	81	6.90
Ches. & Ohio Conv. 5s, 1946	86½	6.00
*So. Pac. Conv. 4s, 1929	84¾	5.95
*So. Pac. Conv. 5s, 1934	101	4.70
C., Rock I. & Pac. Ref. 4s, 1934	75	6.60
*Col. & So. Ref. 4½s, 1935	80	6.50
Kans. C. So. Ref. 5s, 1950	86½	5.95
*N. Y. Cent. Conv. 6s, 1935	100	6.00
*Pere Marquette 5s, 1956	87	5.90
C. M. & St. Paul 4s, 1925	85	6 90

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

*Central Leather 1st 5s, 1925	96	5.75
Western Electric 1st 5s, 1922	98	5.65
*Lackawanna Steel Conv. 5s, 1950	86	6.00
*Beth. Steel Ref. 5s, 1942	89	5.85
*Midvale Steel 5s, 1936	88½	6.10
Armour & Co. R. E. 4½s, 1939	87	5.60
National Tube 1st 5s, 1952	94	5.40
Rep. I. & Steel 5s, 1940	95	5.40
Indiana Steel 1st 5s, 1952	98	5.10
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, 1947	92	5.55
Am. Agri. Chem. Conv. 5s, 1924	101	4.80
U. S. Steel S. F. 5s, 1963	100	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

*Am. Tel. & Tel. Conv. 6s, 1925	102¼	5.60
*Am. Tel. & Tel. Coll. 4s, 1929	85¼	5.90
Int. Rap. Tran. Ref. 5s, 1966	80½	6.30
*Am. Tel. & Tel. Coll. 5s, 1946	94	5.40
*N. Y. Telephone 4½s, 1939	89½	5.40
Consol. Gas N. Y. Conv. 6s, 1920	104	....
Public Serv. Corp. N. J. 5s, 1959	83½	6.10
*B. R. T. 7s, 1921	95½	8.75
Int. Met. Coll. 4½s, 1956	54	8.50

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